THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JULY 12, 1858. NO. 42.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1,75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2,00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—"COMPILER" on the sign.

Co-Partnership

NOTICE.—The undersigned have associated with them in the Lumber business, E. C. BENDER. They would therefore give notice that the business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of SMALL, BENDER & Co., and they hope, by strict attention to business and an earnest desire to please, to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them.

KILLIAN SMALL & CO.

Lumber Yard,

ON *North George Street, near the Railroad,* YORK, PA.

We would invite the attention of Mechanics, Builders, and others, to our large and well selected stock of *LUMBER*, consisting of every description of White Pine Boards and Plank, Joist, Scantling and Fencing. Also, Pine and Chesnut Shingles, Laths, Pickets, *Worked Flooring and Weatherboarding*, & Siding, &c. We are prepared to CUT TO ORDER any size, quantity and quality of *WHITE PINE & OAK LUMBER*, at the shortest notice, and have it delivered to any point accessible by Railroad. We also manufacture and keep on hand a general assortment of

SASH, DOORS,
Shutters, Blinds, Window Frames and Door Frames.

☞Orders for any sizes not on hand filled with dispatch.

☞Our stock and assortment is equal to any others, and we are determined to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞All orders and communications addressed to the undersigned, at York, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

SMALL, BENDER & CO.

York, May 24, 1858. 1y

New Marble Establishment.

A. V. HOMBACH would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a new Marble Yard at *McSherrystown, Adams county, Pa.*, where he will execute all kinds of work in his line of business, such as MONUMENTS, TOMB & HEAD STONES, &c., with neatness and dispatch, and at prices to suit the times.

All orders addressed to A. V. Hombach, at M Sherrystown, Adams county, Pa., will be promptly attended to.

May 24, 1858. 6m

Who will Refuse

THE *worth of their money and the right change back?*

NORBECK & MARTIN'S is the place to get it, where they sell all kinds of Groceries, Confectionaries, and Fancy Articles—in a word, everything belonging to a first-class Grocery. Molasses of seven different kinds, from 40 cents up to 75 per gallon; Sugars, six different kinds, from 8 cents up to 14 per lb.; Coffee, five kinds; Teas, Chocolate, Rice, Crackers, Tea Cakes, Bottled Pie Fruit, Cheese, Fish, Pickles, Salt, Bacon and Lard.

May 24, 1858.

Coach Trimmings.

5,000 YARDS of Silk Coach Fringe; 400 yards of Blue and Drab Trimming Cloth; 1,500 Coach Tassels; 75 Sides Patent Leather; 8,000 Bolts, and a large variety of all kinds of Trimmings, which we will sell at reduced prices for cash. Now is the time for bargains at FAHNESTOCKS'.

Sheads & Buehler

L Have constantly on hand, at their yard
U on Washington and Railroad streets,
M any variety of River and Mountain
B LUMBER—White Pine, Hemlock,
E Poplar, Ash, &c.—Boards, Plank,
R Joist, Scantling and Studding. They are ready to fill all orders, at the shortest notice, for any amount, for building purposes, at prices which will surprise those who may favor them with a call. They have also on hand a lot of worked Flooring, Window Sash, Palings for fencing, Plastering and Shingling Laths, &c.

Gettysburg, May 3, 1858.

The 500 People

WHO bought their Winter Clothing from FRANKLIN B. PICKING, are all coming back, and bringing with them their friends and acquaintances, to examine his XLNT assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, just opened at his new Clothing establishment in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church. They will have the cheapest and best assortment of Goods to select from ever brought to Gettysburg.—They will find every style of Summer Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Raglan Coats of every quality, Frock Coats of Italian Tweed, Cashmeres, Linen, Check; Duck Coats, &c.—Pants of black and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Linen, Duck, Cotton, &c.

FRANKLIN B. PICKING.

April 26, 1858.

John W. Tipton,

"BLAVATHIAN."

GO to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
Go to Tipton's in the corner—
In the corner in the Diamond—
In the Diamond near McClellan's,
If you want your hair dressed finely—
If you want your face shaved smoothly.
Bachelors who never knew it—
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quick and do it neatly,
And improve your fine looks greatly.
Make you look so young and sprightly,
Make you feel more young and brightly,
Make you feel like going nightly
To call upon some pretty damsel
Who before would not look at you,
At you as you passed her daily,
Daily on the public street.
And young men who wear monstaches,
Who want some one to sew patches—
Patches where your breeches tear—
Tip's the boy to make up matches—
Matches with some lady fair.
Then repair to Tipton's shop,
Dandy, Fogy, Flirt and Fop.

Jan. 11, 1858.

Men's Wear.

J. L. SCHICK would invite the attention of buyers to his large stock of

Fine Black Cloths,
Fine Colored do.,
Fine Black Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Side Striped do.,
Vestings,
Cravats, Hosiery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

April 5, 1858.

Clothing.

THE best assortment, and the cheapest, in town. Call and see them, at the Clothing Emporium of GEO. ARNOLD.

April 5, 1858.

Flat Iron Heaters,

FOR sale by SHEADS & BUEHLER.—These stoves are intended to save fuel and promote comfort. They will heat six Irons, and at the same time may be used for boiling, having a ring upon the top upon which may be placed a kettle of almost any size.—They may be placed in the fire place or in the yard, being so small that they will not be in the way. Those interested will see the advantage of them. Double the price may be saved in fuel in a single season. Also CHARCOAL FURNACES, for sale cheap.

June 7, 1858.

The Poet's Corner.

We're Growing Old Together.

We're growing old together,
We're growing old apace,
And tell-tale care and sorrow strew
Their lines upon thy face.
Yet still to me as dear art thou
As when in youth's bright morn,
The ruby lip and rosy cheek
Did thy fair face adorn.

We're growing old together,
As time flies sweetly by,
And tearful grief has somewhat dimmed
The lustre of thine eye:
Yet still it beams as fondly, love,
As when we stood beside
The old oak tree—I held your hand—
And asked you for my bride.

We're growing old together,
But still our hearts are young,
And future days of changeful life
Shall find us brave and strong:
And may affection true enchain
Our hearts together still,
As oft in days of yore we felt
The same emotions thrill.

Select Miscellany.

"What's in a Name"

Everything, we may say. Charles Lamb understood this matter when, speaking of giving children ugly Christian names, he said: "Don't *Nicodemus* a man into nothing." A boy's name has more to do with his happiness and prosperity than we are apt to imagine. A diminutive ill-sounding cognomen has kept many a poor fellow in the background all his days. And an unlucky nickname, applied to the wearer by the caprice or malice of his fellows, not unfrequently affects his peace and respectability through life. We once know a man whose real bona-fide name was "Stuffie Sickle." He was called "Stuff Pickle," for short. Well, what of him? He was a "nobody," of course, and his whole history "nix." Reader! if you are young (as we hope you are,) and married (as you ought to be,) and should have sons and daughters, remember that much depends on naming them properly. Beware of top-heavy names—such as Byron, and Washington, and Shakspeare—which only serve to belittle the wearer. Better by half call them all John and Mary, and then *number them*, as they do steamboats in the West. Give them good, plain, manly, spelling-book titles, and then if any man "nicknames" your child, prosecute him for slander.

An Ingenious Escape.

A prisoner escaped from the Wisconsin Penitentiary, last week, in a very ingenious manner. He pretended to be sick, and was therefore allowed the privilege of walking in the yard. He then made a sort of an image, cut the hair from his own head, decorated the top of the image with it, and deposited it carefully in his bunk and took his customary walk in the yard. At night the watch looked into his cell and noticed him, as he supposed, reposing quietly in his accustomed place. The next morning when his cell was visited he was still somnolent, and on account of his sickness was further indulged.—At noon, however, it was thought about time he made some sign, and the watch proceeded to stir him up. But he wasn't there.

☞The Brandon (Mississippi) Republican mentions a curious well, discovered in Smith county about a month ago. A Mr. Baugh was boring for water in the piny woods, and when he had bored about forty feet "a mighty rushing wind" came out of the hole, which continued for several days. He quit boring and waited to see what would come of it. He places a bottle over the hole, and the wind makes a noise in it which can be heard a mile. It "blows" about a week at a time, and then it begins to "suck in," which continues for about the same time, and then blows again. So far no diminution of its force has been discovered. It has attracted many persons to see it, and as yet none can tell "whence the wind cometh, or whither it goeth."

☞"Mr. ——, I want to buy a shilling's worth of hay." "Very well, you can have it. Is it for your father?" "No, 'taint. It's for the hoss. Dad don't eat hay."

☞"Jury," said a Western Judge, "you kin go out and find a verdict. If you can't find one of your own, get the one the jury last used." The jury returned a verdict of "suicide in the ninth degree."

A Society of Early Risers.—Several tradesmen's daughters at Middlesboro', England, have formed themselves into a band of Early Risers, and the hour of assembling is six o'clock in the morning. Those who fail to appear at the appointed hour are fined. This is a capital idea for any country. Suppose some of our girls try it.

☞A Frenchman in Canada, thus advertises his better half, who has left his bed and board:

Notess—My wife that's Catrine—she lef my hous—shan't ax me—any man truss him on my name that's loss for you. LOUIS LA FLAMME.

☞A little boy whose father was miserly in his habits, took it upon himself to "say grace" as follows:

"Four slices of bread for four of us,
We bless the Lord there aint no more of us."

☞When does a cow become real estate? When turned into a field.

"Sound on the Goose."

The Lafayette *Argus* relates the following, which, we take it, is a severe and cutting rebuke to that pious politician, Rev. T. L. Breckinridge:

Breckinridge met a member of the Old School Presbyterian church, the other day, who inquired of him whether he had called on Rev. Mr. Allen, the new pastor of that church. Mr. B. said he had not, and inquired of this member whether Mr. Allen was "sound on the goose?"

"What goose?" inquired the member.

"The slavery goose," said Breckinridge, "you know he is a Kentuckian."

"I do not know how sound he may be on your goose," said the member, "but I am satisfied he is sound on Jesus Christ."

Breckinridge was mum for once.

Taking a Quarter.

During the trial of a case in the Essex Common Pleas, at Newburyport, on Monday, a witness, who was brought from Plaistow, N. H., was asked by District Attorney Abbott, "Didn't you boast, when you lived in Newburyport, that you were the greatest liar in the city?" The witness looked wise for a minute or two before he answered: "Oh, I know what you mean. You see I went into a room one night, and found a half dozen fellows who seemed to be telling stories. Says one of them, 'Here's ——, he'll take the money.' 'What money,' I asked. 'That quarter on the table,' was the answer; 'the man that tells the biggest lie takes it.' I merely told them that I shouldn't try for it, as I never told a lie in my life, and they gave me the quarter."

Brutal Sport.

Last week in Cincinnati, a wager was laid by a Scotchman that he could kill twelve rats, in regular dog fashion, in less time than a Scotch terrier, famous for his destruction of those cunning little animals. The wager was accepted, and on Saturday afternoon the contest came off in a rat pit near the corner of Third and Sycamore streets, about which a number of the "fancy" had assembled to witness the "sport." The man and the dog were placed in the ring, and both went to their work energetically and bravely. The human creature would snatch up the rats in his hands, and, biting them across the back of the neck and spine, precisely as the terrier, kill them at once. Both did well, but the man killed his twelve rats just as the dog had finished his tenth. When the Scotchman came out of the ring he was covered with blood, and his hands were bitten in various places, but he seemed to care nothing for his wounds, after having obtained a triumph over a dog!

The Last and Worst Kansas Outrage.—A woman writing from Kansas a horrible account of the outrages perpetrated by the border ruffians of both parties, reaches the climacteric thus:

"But the meanest of their mean acts, they *threw into the well my straw bonnet which I had left behind in a bandbox*, it being raining when I set out."

What the Girls Need.—Mrs. Ellis thus hints at the deficiencies of English girls in household knowledge. The cap will fit our American young ladies:

The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlor; more leg exercise and less sofa; more making puddings and less piano; more frankness and less mock-modesty; more breakfast and less bustle.

The Sex of Eggs.—M. Menin has addressed the Academie des Sciences on this subject. He says he is able, after three years' study, to state with assurance that all eggs containing the germs of males have wrinkles on their smaller ends, while female eggs are equally smooth at both extremities.

A Startling Sign.—A sign board at the corner of 3d Avenue and 84th street, New York, reads:

"BEST ROAD TO HELL,"

and underneath, in small letters:

"gate ferry."

If it were not known that the route indicated led to the ferry across Hurlgate to Astoria, there would be reason to suppose the direction very profane. As it is, the sign was painted thus equivocally in order to attract attention, and does it.

☞"That's a very *emphatic* individual," said a gentleman to his companion, as he pointed to an intoxicated fellow leaning against a fence—"How so?"—"Why, don't you see how he *leans?* He is in *Italic*."

☞It has been remarked that ladies have generally a great fear of lightning, and this has been surperficially ascribed to their natural timidity; but the truth is that it arises from their consciousness of being attractive.

☞A countryman at a hotel table helped himself to a glass of wine belonging to another gentleman opposite to him, who thereupon exclaimed—"That's cool?" "Yes," said the other, "I should think there was ice in it."

☞In a recent ride to Peoria, says a country editor, we discovered the following placard upon a gatepost: "for Sail two story Hows And ben the Oner Xpex, to Go 2 californy."

☞The poor man, who travels with a pack on his back, is generally far better than the black-leg who travels with a pack in his pocket.

☞A fine coat may cover a fool, but never conceals one.

Ever Changing, yet Ever the Same.

The chameleon party are about to undergo a new transformation. A writer in the Trenton *American* details some of the facts as follows:

"It is very evident that the 'Opposition' snake is again about to change its skin. This has come to be a yearly operation with the animal, and ceases longer to excite surprise. A month ago it was all 'Anti-Lecompton;' to-day it is all 'tariff.' With all its shameless treachery to principle, and all its change of tactics, it is the same party of expediency, marshalled by the same wretched crew of place hunters.

"After twenty years of uninterrupted prosperity, the country finds itself in the midst of one of those business revulsions which are the inevitable consequences of extended trade and commerce, and which human laws are inadequate to prevent. The enemies of the Democratic party, ever on the alert for political capital, are now proceeding to press this new element into their service. But will the country trust these restless and unprincipled schemers? Who stood higher in the old Whig party, as the advocates of a protective tariff, than Ashman of Mass., and Vinton of Ohio? And yet, only two years ago, these men, in conjunction with other leading men of the protective policy, organized themselves into a regular lobby association at Washington, with the avowed object of admitting iron (the loudest interest for a high tariff) duty free! They sent circulars to all the mammoth railroad corporations, offering their services to lobby for low duties, for a stipulated hire! Look at the revelations of the late tariff investigating committee, and you will find the great Thurlow Weed receiving a $5,000 fee for laboring in the cause of free trade, against one of the great agricultural interests of the East and West. And yet, this man, in his editorial capacity, is clamorous for high duties! I ask again, can the country trust such a gang of exposed and convicted political hypocrites?—With them, the welfare of the country is secondary to personal aggrandizement."

Well Said.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* refuses to publish a communication from a correspondent, recommending a candidate for office, and accompanies the refusal with the following very appropriate remarks:—

"We feel disposed to oblige any of our friends, political or otherwise; but we cannot lend our columns or influence to any man's political interests who is too penurious to patronize a journal of his party, although both wealthy and ambitious. There is too great a disposition on the part of politicians to make of journals stepping-stones to political favor, without a thought of the patronage which is necessary to give power to the influence they invoke. Indeed, nine-tenths of those who glide into positions upon the waves of politics, do it through the influence of their local journals, to which they have scarce contributed the pittance of a year's subscription. They seem to think it is a duty which a journal owes to every individual constituting the party, to further their claims, without a thought of the reciprocal obligations which the assumed position of each imposes."

A School Teacher Killed.—A school teacher named Gogerty was killed in Middlesex county, Va., on the 17th inst., by a boy named Bristow, aged 18 years. It appears that Gogerty chastised a pupil, who was a brother of Bristow, and that the father of the boy and Gogerty had an altercation in consequence, when the elder son interfered, and, it is alleged, inflicted the mortal wound with a knife. He then made his escape. These facts are given in a letter to the Richmond Dispatch.

"Starvation" in Davenport, Iowa.—Some two hundred laborers, who are either out of employment or won't work, formed themselves into a procession in Davenport, on Friday, and marched to the office of Mayor Cook, and to the residences of several of the wealthiest citizens, demanding work, and declaring that they must either have work, become a charge upon the county, or starve. The mayor and others promised to do their best to devise some method for their relief. It is said that only the day previous a farmer applied for laborers in Davenport, and offered fifty cents a day and board, and some of these *starving* men refused to accept the offer.

☞A negro being caught stealing from a hen-roost, excused himself by saying, "Dat he only came dar to see if de chickens sleep wid dar eyes open."

☞A Maine editor says that a pumpkin in that State grew so large that eight men could stand around it. This is like the fellow who saw a flock of pigeons so low that he could shake a stick at them.

☞A steam machine for manufacturing ice has been put into operation by a London firm. The cost of the ice will be 10 shillings per ton.

☞Vegetation is so scarce at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, that two mullen-stalks and a huckle-berry-bush are called a grove.

☞For seven years ending 1857, the production of gold in California and Australia amounted to six hundred and eighty milliions of dollars.

☞The three great conquerors of the world are Fashion, Love and Death.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

The following interesting facts in regard to the definite establishment of the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, nearly a century ago, are taken from a recent lengthy contribution to the New York *Herald*, the authorship of which is attributed, and no doubt correctly, to James B. Bacon, Esq., of that city. After referring to the long continued and sometimes bloody disputes which occurred on both sides of the division line between the two States, the paper goes on to say:

So fierce became the strife on the borders of these settlements that at last, in 1760, Frederick, Lord Baltimore (the great-grandson of Cecelius Calvert) and Thomas and Richard Penn (the grandsons of William Penn) each named commissioners to carry into effect the decrees, the execution of which, upon various pretexts, had been delayed for so many years.

In 1739 the first commission had been organized to run a temporary line dividing the provinces, but their labors were interrupted, and the results were not satisfactory.

The principal surveyors of 1760–63, as appears from the names subscribed each day to the minutes on file in the archives at Annapolis, were John Lukens and Archibald M'Clean [the latter residing in what is now Adams county] on the part of the Penns, and Thos. Garnett and Jonathan Hall on the part of Lord Baltimore. John F. A. Priggs afterwards held Garnett's position. Their assistants were Archibald Emory, John Watson, John Stapler and William Shankland, together with a number of M'Cleans, as will be further seen.

The duties of these surveyors, in accordance with the agreement of the Proprietaries, and the decrees of James II., and of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, in 1750, were as follows: "To begin at Cape Holopen and run a line due west to a point midway between that Cape and the shore of Chesapeake Bay." The distance of this line across the peninsula was found to be 69 miles and 298 perches, and, of course, the distance of the "middle point" was thirty-four miles and 309 perches.)

From this "middle point" a line was to be run northerly in such direction that it should be tangent to a circle whose centre was decided to be the centre of the Court House at New Castle, Delaware, and whose radius should be twelve English statute miles, measured horizontally. From the tangent point of contact of the northerly line with the periphery of the circle the line was to be continued due north, until it should reach a point fifteen English statute miles, measured horizontally, south of the parallel of latitude of the most southern part of Philadelphia.

From the northern extremity of the said due north line, a line was to be run due west, continuing upon a parallel of latitude, until the western limits of Pennsylvania and Maryland should respectively be reached, which was defined to be five degrees of longitude west of the River Delaware.

Also, that in case said due north line, from the tangent of the circle of New Castle, shall break in upon the said circle, in such case so much of the said circle as shall be cut off by the said line shall belong to and be part of the county of New Castle. (See Col. Graham's report.) The above mentioned northerly line from the "middle point" to the tangent point was found to be eighty-one miles, seventy-eight chains and thirty links.

The commissioners and surveyors met at New Castle on the 19th November, 1760, and soon afterwards commenced their operations. In order to ascertain the probable course of the northerly line, they ran a due north experimental line through the forest from the "middle point" of the peninsula (which they had ascertained) until they arrived at a point nearly opposite New Castle. The line was about eighty miles in length. Then diverging on a line to New Castle, they were able to calculate the approximate course of their northerly line, which they then proceeded to run from the same "middle point." Then having surveyed their twelve mile radius from New Castle Court House, they fixed the Tangent Point.

It is evident that in these preliminary operations, running through primeval woods, over a large extent of country, and measuring by chain and (over rough ground) with a rod, these early surveyors labored under many disadvantages. Born and brought up in our forests, like the young surveyor George Washington, while they were not lacking in the necessary mathematical knowledge, and in the theory and practice of their profession, they were yet in possession of only those common instruments used in the simple surveys of the settlements. The compass, chain and staff were their principal resources. When the long straight lines on the peninsula were to be run, after cutting *vistas* (so called by the surveyors, and also by Mason & Dixon, as well as by Maskelyne, the astronomer royal) through the forests, they ran their straight lines by sighting along several poles placed in advance, intending to locate the lines between the established points more carefully at some more convenient time.

And thus they established the Tangent Point.

This work occupied them for nearly three years. But the magnates of the day, like many now-a-days, imagined there was not science and energy enough at home, and so, on 4th August, 1763, the Penns and Lord Baltimore employed, in England, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians and surveyors, to take charge of the work. They arrived in Philadelphia November 15, received their instructions from the Commissioners December 9, 1763, and proceeded to the work assigned them, in connection with some of the old surveyors.

They brought with them a full supply of the best instruments of that day; among others, for astronomical observation, an excellent sector, or six feet radius, "which magnified twenty-five times," belonging to Hon. Mr. Penn, "the first which ever had the plumb line passing over and bisecting a point at the centre of the instrument."—They brought also excellent standard chains, and a brass standard measure, of five feet, provided by the Royal Society.

Bancroft speaks of Mason and Dixon as having run the line in 1761. It was not commenced by them till 1764, and not completed by them until 1767, and not finally marked till 1768. See Bancroft, Vol. II., p. 396. (Latrobe's address.)

Mason and Dixon first proceeded to determine the latitude of the southernmost point of the city of Philadelphia, which was "the north wall of the house then occupied by Thomas Plumstead and Joseph Huddle, on the south side of Cedar street."

It is recorded in their journal that in November, 1763, they employed a carpenter to construct an observatory in the south part of Philadelphia. On the 6th of January, 1764, they determined its latitude, 39 deg. 56 min. 29 sec. N. This was the first astronomical calculation and the first observatory in America.—Lossing's Almanac.

They then carefully examined the various lines run by their predecessors, which they adopted as correct. Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, in his address before the Pennsylvania Historical Society in 1854, remarks:—

So far as the work of the old surveyors went, Mason and Dixon do not seem to have mended it; for they record in their proceedings of November 13, 1764, that the true tangent line, as ascertained by themselves, "would not pass one inch to the westward or eastward" of the post marking the tangent point set in the ground by those whom they superseded.

In the autumn of 1764 they ran their parallel of latitude west to the Susquehanna, thus commencing the famous line which bears their name, and which is now the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

In 1764-65 they ran the line due north from the tangent point to the northeast corner of Maryland, and in 1765, described such portion of the semicircle around New Castle as enabled them to fix the point which is now the point of intersection of the three States. They then, beginning where they had left off at the Susquehanna, continued their line due west. On the 27th of October they had reached the North Mountain.

On the 4th of June, 1766, they were at the summit of the Little Alleghany, and at the end of their summer's work. The Indians were now troublesome, and they were masters in the woods.—LAYLOSS'S ADDRESS.

The Six Nations had come down from the north, about 1689, and conquered their less warlike neighbors of the Lenni-Lenape. The Delawares and the Susquehannocks, Ganoese, and other Indians in Southern Pennsylvania, in their treaties always acknowledged the Six Nations as the possessors of that territory at that time. A negotiation with the northern Indians was therefore necessary, which Sir William Johnson successfully conducted, and in May, 1767, sent to the surveyors a delegation of Indians, with permission from the Six Nations to continue their surveys, and as an escort to protect them against the roving savages of the South.

On the 8th of June they recommenced their line at the Little Alleghany. On the 14th they had advanced as far as the summit of the Great Alleghany, where they were joined by their escort of fourteen Indians, with an interpreter. Mason and Dixon now had with them some thirty surveyors and fifteen axemen, beside the Indians. Mr. Latrobe says:

The Indian escort seem to have had some vague apprehensions in regard to the results of all this gazing into the heavens and measuring upon the earth, and to have become restless and dissatisfied, and on the 25th of August the surveyors wrote that "Mr. John Green, one of the chiefs of the Mohawk nation, and his nephew, leave them in order to return to their own country." The roving Indians of the wilderness began also to give the party of white men uneasiness, and on the 29th of September twenty-six of the surveyors quit the work for fear of the Shawnees. At length they reach a point 244 miles from the Delaware, and within 36 miles of the whole distance to be run. And here, in the bottom of a valley, on the borders of a stream marked Dunkard creek on their map, they come to an Indian war path, winding its way through the forest. And here their Indian escort tell them that it is the will of the Six Nations that the surveys should be stayed. There is no alternative; and retracing their steps, they return to Philadelphia; and, reporting to the Commissioners, receive an honorable discharge on 26th December, 1767.

The following extract from an original manuscript diary in possession of a gentleman of this city refers to the escort mentioned above:

NEW YORK, Friday, 11th Dec, 1767.

This day came to town from Philadelphia eleven Mohawk Indians, who left Sir William Johnson's the 26th of May last, and went down the Susquehanna to Ham's ferry, where Hugh Crawford, their conductor, joined them.—'Tis said that the day after their arrival there three of the Mohawk chiefs were met by accident by the Cherokees, who thereupon very ceremoniously offered and smoked with them the calumet of peace.

On the 19th of June last the Mohawks went to Yorktown, Pa., and afterwards proceeded with two surveyors (Mr. Mason and Mr. Dixon) to run the line between Lord Baltimore and Mr. Penn. As they run this line through the the Indians' land, Sir William thought proper to send these Indian chiefs down. The famous Hendrick is among them, and some other principal head men of the Mohawk nation, who, finding the winter coming on, left the surveyors, in order to return home this way.

The remainder of the line was run by other surveyors in 1782, but not completed nor marked till 1784. Mr. Latrobe says:

At the end of every fifth mile a stone was planted, graven with the arms of the Penn family on one side, and of Lord Baltimore on the other. The intermediate miles were marked with smaller stones, having an M on one side and a P on the other. The stones were all sent from England. This was done as far as Sideling Hill, but here all wheel transportation ceasing in 1766, the further marking of the vista, eighty yards wide, with piles of stone on the crests of all the mountain ranges, built eight feet high, as far as the summit of the Alleghany, beyond which the line was marked with posts, around which stones and earth were thrown.

Mason and Dixon, while here, also took the opportunity to measure a degree of latitude, using the long tangent line in Delaware for that purpose. They found the length of a degree of latitude in the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, mean latitude of 39 12, to be 368,771 feet, or 68-896 English statute miles.

They were allowed during their surveys twenty-one shillings each per day. The commissioners appear to have settled with them, without repudiating any portion of their pay—a fact which should be commended to the imitation of commissioners now a-days.

The amount paid by the Penns alone under these proceedings, from 1760 to 1768, was £34,200, Pennsylvania currency.

Mason and Dixon returned to England, and were subsequently elected members of the Royal Society. Mason was an assistant of Dr. Bradley at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich before he came to America.

After their operations here they were employed under the direction of the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus across the sun at the Cape of Good Hope in 1769—(Latrobe). Mason died in Pennsylvania in 1787—(Encyclop. Americana).

Dixon died at Durham, England, in 1777—(Lalande Bibliographie Astronomique, p. 50; quoted in Biographie Universelle, "Mason," where it is said on the same authority, "*que Dixon était ne dans un mine de charbon.*")

The following letter is characteristic of their style, and also refers to one of the old surveyors who was associated with them:—

SIR—According to your desire, mentioned to Mr. Dixon at Chestertown, we have compared the sums of money paid by the Right Honorable Lord Baltimore and the Honorable Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqs., (toward dividing the provinces,) to us and Mr. M'Lane since our arrival in America, and find on the whole that we have received £615 more of the proprietors of Pennsylvania than of Lord Baltimore. We expect you will please to send £600 or £700, that Mr. M'Lane may receive it at Frederick Town (as you proposed) the 24th of this month we having no cash to proceed with. We are, sir, your most obedient humble servants,

CHAS. MASON,
JER. DIXON.

The North Mountain, April 14, 1766.

P. S.—Besides the above balance, the Pennsylvania proprietors have paid for erecting the observatory at Philadelphia, and carriage to Brandiwine, &c., &c.

To T. RIDOUT, Esq., Secretary to his Excellency Horatio Sharpe, Esq., Governor of Maryland, at Annapolis.

We may draw upon this paper of Mr. Bacon's again.

A Candidate for President.

Simon Cameron, one of the most dishonest and corrupt men in the whole country, is spoken of as the candidate of the opposition for President in 1860. He is the very man for them. A man more contemptible or more unfit cannot be found any place. The movement to bring him out has not yet "matured," but we trust it will, and that speedily. With him upon the course, a Democratic victory would be easy. In Westmoreland county his votes would be easily counted, and so it would be all over the States.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

The Vermont Reform Convention.—Rutland, Vt., June 28.—On Saturday, in the reform convention, Mrs. Julia Branch, of New York, introduced a resolution setting forth that the slavery and degradation of woman proceeds from the institution of marriage, and that, by the marriage contract, she loses control of her name, personal property and labor, affections, children and [illegible] kers was J. S. Foster, who [illegible] than one slave be li[illegible]n with the Union, [illegible]ligion, the church and the [illegible] to hell and damnation!"

Central American Affairs.—[illegible]ton, June 28.—A dead stand [illegible] taken in regard to Central Am[illegible] affairs by the cabinet, and the gov[illegible]ments of the several States will at on[illegible] be informed, through our ministers, that the administration is determined in any event to sustain all the rights and interests which have been secured to our citizens by grants or charter in that quarter.

☞Considerable excitement has been occasioned among the foreign residents in Mexico in consequence of the issuing of a decree by the government, ordering foreigners to leave the country, because of their refusal to subscribe to a forced loan upon imports.

☞A duel took place at New Orleans, on Tuesday afternoon, between Mr. Ganlon, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. Gibson, of the *Crescent*, in which the latter was killed.

Seduction.—The father of Nancy Wilson has obtained in the Pontotoc (Miss.) Court, a verdict of $10,000 against Robert Wilson, for the seduction of his daughter, who is only 16 years old. The defendant, who was wealthy, in the meantime placed his property out of the reach of the law.

When Corn Grows.—Dr. R. R. Harrison, of Prince George county, Va., has taken pains to make some careful examinations to ascertain whether corn grows, as is generally supposed, more at night than by day. August 1, corn grew in twenty-four hours five inches; at night one and a half inches. August 2, it grew four and seven-eight inches; at night one and seven-eights, and in the day three inches.

☞Goethe said "*man* is the only object that properly interests man." We guess the old fellow was mistaken.—Woman is a much more interesting object than man, anyhow.

☞A coquette is a rose bush, from which every young beau pluckes a leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband.

From the Boston Pilot.

WILLIAM A. PORTER.

Some curiosity is usually felt to know the private history of men who are proposed for public office. Judge Porter spent a considerable portion of his life in this town. On his appointment to the Supreme Bench we published a short sketch of him, which was copied by some of our exchanges. We add a few more facts, well known to his friends here, which may prove interesting to others.

He was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and is now about thirty-seven years of age. He is the son of the Hon. David R. Porter, whose name has long been familiar to our people. His mother was the daughter of Mr. McDermott, who emigrated from Scotland during the last century, for the purpose of engaging in manufacturing iron in Western Pennsylvania.—Being Irish on one side and Scotch on the other, Judge Porter has a good right to the title of Scotch Irish, so much eulogized in his life of Judge Gibson.

His early life was passed in Huntingdon, but we have no information respecting it. He came to Easton more than twenty years ago, and spent several years at the college in this town. His teachers speak of him as a boy of quick and active mind; a persevering student and exceedingly truthful and honorable in his thoughts and feelings. During his college course he maintained a position at the head of his class. He early showed a talent for debate, and represented one of the literary societies of the college on several occasions. He became proficient also in moral and intellectual philosophy. In the ancient languages he was particularly distinguished, so much so that on graduating he delivered an original speech in Greek and Latin.

In 1836, Mr. Porter commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. J. M. Porter, who has turned out more lawyers than some of our bars contain.—Several years were here devoted to the study of law. During this time he became a general favorite of our citizens, and they will vote for him with a unanimity which few public men could command.

In 1842 he was appointed by Attorney Gen. Johnson, District Attorney for Philadelphia, which brought him in contact with some of the ablest members of that bar. We have always understood that he discharged the duties of the office with ability. The Sheriff of Philadelphia having died, a violent contest for the remainder of the term ensued. Unable to please either faction, Judge Porter's father, then Governor, appointed him to the office.—This was an uncomfortable position, for the uproar on all sides was great.—Besides the political discontents, proceedings were commenced to test his eligibility, on the ground of age. But the character of the office was soon changed. Order was brought out of confusion and illegal fees abolished.—Money was promptly paid over and the business was conducted with an exactness and precision which are said to be memorable to this day. The notable riots of that period commenced about this time. One of the most exciting occurred in Kensington. Departing from the custom of his predecessors, Sheriff Porter placed himself at the head of a posse of several hundred citizens, and against all remonstrance proceeded to the scene of disturbance.—The newspaper accounts are still in our minds. At the first discharge of firearms the posse left the Sheriff with but a handful of supporters. The testimony afterwards given in court, brought the subsequent facts prominently to view. One of the witnesses testified that after a long search he found the Sheriff in the midst of the fight, surrounded by several hundred of the rioters, and severely injured. On being urged to retire, he replied, not until the riot is quelled. In the presence of the witnesses he was again knocked down and very much trampled. The result was a long illness. We have frequently heard Mr. Porter say, that on recovering from his illness a new world seemed to open upon him, for all opposition to his administration as Sheriff was gone. The frowns with which he was formerly met were changed for congratulations. Those whom his amiable temper and integrity had failed to influence were won by his disposition to do his duty.

At the close of his term as Sheriff, the members of the bar, without distinction of party, presented to him an address which was re-published in this paper, at that time. Among other things, they say, "we cheerfully bear our testimony to the faithfulness and purity with which you have discharged your responsible trusts, to the decorous manner in which the affairs of your office have been managed, and the promptness and correctness with which all its business has been conducted." On turning to the list of signatures, we see the names of Meredith, Randall, Ingraham, Mellory, Dallas, Gilpin, Brown, Price, Reed, Tyson, Campbell, Tilgham, Wharton, Cadwalader, Ingersoll, Scott, Hubbell, Perkins, Bayard, and several hundred equally distinguished and of all political opinions.

On retiring from the Sheriff's office Mr. Porter resumed the practice of the law in Philadelphia, and continued it with success for fifteen or sixteen years, and until his appointment to the Bench. His success, which was almost unprecedented, might have been expected from his ability, industry, and legal knowledge.

In 1849 the Trustees of the late Bank of the United States selected him as their counsel. Some of his opponents, we see, abuse him as the Solicitor of the Bank. This was not so. He was counsel of the Trustees, who were hostile to the former managers of the Bank, and were engaged in suits against many of them. This appointment, which brought him in contact with lawyers in nearly every county in the United States and many of the cities of Europe, added to his practice. Several hundred thousand dollars were thus collected, and in the end the notes and deposits of the Bank were paid in full, principal and interest, (a result at first wholly unexpected,) and the remainder of the assets were distributed among the other claimants.

In 1856, when the finances of Philadelphia had been greatly induced, and a vigorous effort to overthrow the dominant party, had been determined on, Mr. Porter was selected as the Democratic candidate for City Solicitor, and the ticket was elected by a large majority.

His skilful, energetic, and independent course in that office was well known. His letter to Councils, composed of a majority of his own party, in which he refused to interfere, at their request, in a case pending in Court, was generally read and applauded by men of all parties.

When Judge Knox resigned from the Bench of the Supreme Court, Governor Packer, in accordance with the wishes of the party throughout the State, appointed Mr. Porter to his present position; and the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March last, confirmed this selection by an almost unanimous vote.

Such has been his political and professional course. His life has not, however, been wholly devoted to professional occupations. At college he exhibited much literary taste. His address before our literary societies, in 1843, was highly instructive. We remember an address before the Law Academy of Philadelphia, of which he was one of the provosts, but the subject has escaped us. His most successful publication is his work on the character of Judge Gibson, who, it seems from the preface, showed him much kindness in early life. This work was extensively noticed by the reviewers throughout the country and had a rapid sale.

He has been engaged in other labors somewhat peculiar for a lawyer. He was for several years one of the managers of the American Sunday School Union and a member of the committee of publication. In this capacity he selected, supervised or assisted in the publication of some of the important treatises published by that institution, which have exerted so much influence on the minds of the young, throughout the country.

In private life the character of Judge Porter is without blot. In his deportment and disposition he is frank and cordial. In private charity he is liberal to a fault. As an advocate he was exceedingly clear and forcible. The books are full of his arguments. Of his fidelity to clients, the citizens of this county, of whose business in Philadelphia he had the almost exclusive charge, require nothing to be said; and besides a safe adviser, they have always found him a courteous and hospitable gentleman. As a Judge, we are told he leans much towards the common law, and that his views are very conservative. In religion he is a Presbyterian. In politics he was when he was here, and always has been, a Democrat. As a Judge he may, and probably does suppose it improper to take any part in the political questions now under discussion, but those who know him best are sure that he will be found at all times on the side of right.

Letter from President Buchanan.

The following letter from the President was read at the Democratic celebration in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Monday:

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have received your very kind invitation to be present at the meeting of my fellow-citizens in Independence square, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our national independence. Would that it were in my power to accept the invitation.—This, however, is impossible. May we ever continue to celebrate, with ardent enthusiasm, throughout the length and breadth of the land, each successive return of the day which gave us birth as a nation. Whilst we do this, and thus keep alive, from generation to generation, the memory of the common sufferings and the common dangers which our fathers encountered in achieving our independence, the Constitution and the Union will be preserved.

I congratulate you, with all my heart, upon the present hopeful prospects of our country. I humbly trust that a kind Providence has dispelled the angry clouds which but recently seemed to impend over it, and that we have nearly reached the end of those violent and exasperated sectional controversies which have threatened the Union.

When we contrast the present condition of our country with what it would have been at this moment had Congress adjourned without enacting any law to mitigate the sectional strife which had been raging for years between the States of the Confederacy, we have every reason to be thankful to the Supreme Ruler of nations, who has ever interfered at the hour of our greatest need to shield us from danger.

From your friend, very resp'fully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Terrible Accident—Four Men and Two Boys Dashed to Pieces.—On Tuesday last, four men and two boys ascended the shaft at the Thomastown colliery in a car resting on a cage. When within a few inches of the top a pin on which the cage rests when it reaches the top was pulled out too soon, and the car was not on a level with the platform sufficiently to permit it to be rolled off the cage. In this position two of the wheels of the car were rolled off the cage, but it was found impossible to get the other wheels off. A signal was then given to the engineer, who could not see the position of the case, to hoist it a little. Unfortunately it was hoisted too high; the car tilted, was freed entirely from the cage, and the next instant, with its freight of precious lives, consisting of four men and two boys, was dashed down the shaft, a perpendicular depth of two hundred and forty feet. The remains of the unfortunate men and boys were, after the occurrence, removed to the surface in a shockingly mutilated condition.—Two of the men killed, named Sullivan and Kenwich, leave families. The other two, one of whom was named Brennan, were unmarried.—*Pottsville Journal.*

Terrible Accident from a Mowing Machine.—A young man named Healy, residing in Falsington, Bucks county, Pa., was almost immediately killed a day or two since by a mowing machine, which he was operating. It appears that something had got wrong with the knives, in attempting to fix which Mr. Healy set down in front of them. The machine was in gear at the time, and something occurred which started the horses, and the unfortunate man was literally cut to pieces in an instant.—Both of his legs were cut off above the knees.

☞When a daughter remarks, "Mother, I would not hire help, for I can assist you to do all the work in the kitchen," set it down that she will make a good wife.

The Compiler.

H. J. Stahle, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, July 12, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county are requested to meet at the house of H. D. Wattles, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY INST., at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the Delegate Elections, and also for holding the County Convention. A full attendance is desired.

H. J. STAHLE, Chairman.

☞The following named persons compose the Committee:

Gettysburg—H. J. Stahle, Solomon Powers.
Berwick twp.—George Flickinger.
Oxford—Henry J. Kuhn.
Liberty—Joseph P. McDivit.
Straban—Philip Donohue.
Germany—Joseph A. Shorb.
Mountpleasant—Peter O'Neil.
Freedom—John R. Harrigan.
Union—Daniel Wheeler.
Menallen—Samuel A. Swope.
Berwick bor.—Frederick Wolf.
Mountjoy—Henry Hemler.
Conowago—John Busbey, Sr.
Tyrone—Geo. F. Eckenrode.
Cumberland—Isaac Beardorff.
Hamiltonban—Thomas A. Marshall.
Latimore—Jacob Hoecht.
Franklin—Jacob Mark.
Butler—John Boyer, Sr.
Huntington—Thomas N. Dicks.
Reading—Henry A. Picking.
Hamilton—George King.
July 12, 1858.

☞The Democracy of Philadelphia celebrated our National Anniversary, as usual, in Independence Square. It was a grand demonstration, where the fires of patriotism burned brightly.—The attendance was very large, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. Hon. Thomas B. Florence presided, and Charles Ingersoll, Esq., delivered an eloquent oration. The resolutions adopted are of the true stamp, warmly endorsing the Administration of James Buchanan.

Congressman.—The Bedford *Gazette* says that although the Conferees appointed at the late County Convention in Bedford are uninstructed, the understanding was that they would support Hon. WILSON REILLY, should the Conferees from Franklin be favorable to his re-nomination.

☞The Democratic Convention of Fulton county, to nominate a Ticket and appoint Conferees, will be held on the last day of this month.

☞Senator Bigler was recently tendered a public dinner by the leading Democrats of Philadelphia, which he was compelled to decline. Hon. J. Glancy Jones has been honored with the tender of a similar compliment.

☞Opposition Conventions, in a number of the counties of this State, have expressed a preference for that prince of political jugglers, Simon Cameron, for the next Presidency. He would be "just the man" to lead the "speckled party."

☞The new name which the *Pennsylvanian* suggests for the mongrel Opposition—"*the Mulatto Party*"—is so pointed that it promises to be generally received as their title. Many of their presses (the *Star* among them) do not seem to fancy it, but they cannot deny its entire applicability—composed as their party is of

"Black spirits and white—
Blue spirits and grey."

☞The President has again taken up his residence at the "Old Soldiers' Home," some four miles out of the City of Washington. He attends at the White House each morning for the transaction of business, and returns to his country residence in the afternoon or evening. His health is good.

☞The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its annual exhibition at Pittsburg, on the 28th of September, continuing until October 1st, inclusive.

Good Arrangement.—We understand the Philadelphia Banks, and others adjacent, have entered into an arrangement, for receiving all the notes of the Banks of Pennsylvania, east of the Allegheny mountains—on deposit and in payment of debts—on and after the 18th of September next.

Ravages of the Hog Cholera.—A letter from Gibson county, Ind., says that not only are the hogs dying from cholera, but it has made its appearance among horses and cattle, among which it is very fatal.

☞Don't forget to remember nor remember to forget to buy your goods from those who can afford to advertise, if you want *cheap* goods.

☞A lady who obstinately persists in wearing hoops ought not to complain of being ridiculed. If she will make a barrel of herself she must expect to be treated as a butt.

The Truth Will Come Out.

Speaking of the tariff act of 1857, the passage of which according Black Republican Know Nothing journals is the cause of all the pecuniary embarrassment now existing in the country, the Lancaster *Examiner* (opposition) says:

"It is proper to observe, however, that this modification of the tariff could have had but a limited influence upon the industrial interests of the country. In some respects it was favorable—putting as it did a number of articles used in manufacturing and not produced in this country, such as drugs and dyes, on the free list. In others it was unfavorable. Taken as a whole, the effect can scarcely be appreciable either way."

Upon this the *Intelligencer*, of that city, very pointedly remarks:—Now, if the *Examiner* be correct in the above extract from its article, and we have no doubt of it, how ridiculous and absurd is the attempt of any portion of the Black Republican Know Nothing press to charge the financial crisis and depression of business to "the tariff." All admit that under the Democratic tariff of 1846, during the period of eleven years in which it remained undisturbed, the whole country, in every department of business, prospered beyond all former example: of course, then, *that* tariff could not be the cause of our present difficulties. Neither is the tariff of 1857 chargeable with it, according to the *Examiner*, a paper which ought to be good authority in such matters.

The truth of the matter is: The tariff hobby has already been ridden to death several times in Pennsylvania, and it is only because the opposition to the Democracy have not a solitary plank left in their platform, that they take hold, like drowning men catching at straws, of this effete and rickety relic of bygone years, in the faint hope that "something may turn up" to their advantage from the agitation of this oft-exploded humbug.

Found Out!

From a secret circular, which by some accident has come to light, it is discovered that the "People's Party" movement originated with a few leading Know Nothings at Washington, just before the adjournment of Congress—the party having in view the nomination of John C. Crittenden, of Kentucky, for the Presidency in 1860. In some quarters—in Lancaster and Chester counties, for instance—leading Black Republicans "smell a rat," and are setting their faces against the turn things are taking. How the movement will be received among the opposition is this county is not for us to predict; but it is easy to see that the wires are already in the hands of the more *intimate* followers of the great dark lanternite "*Sam.*"

Crossing Their Legs.

There is said to be a man out west who has moved so often that whenever his chickens see a covered wagon stop before the door, they all march out in the road, lie down on their backs behind the wagon and cross their legs ready to be tied. Our political opponents remind us very strongly of these chickens. Their leaders never let them stay long in one place. In a few brief years they have been "moved" through Whiggery, Know Nothingism, Black Republicanism, and the Lord knows what else, and just now they are "waiting for the wagon" of the "People's Party."—When it comes along, they will march out, turn over on their backs, cross their legs, and let their leaders tie them and throw them in, to be driven off and dumped out God knows where.—*Valley Spirit.*

The Vote of the States.

The admission of Minnesota into the Union has increased the number of electoral votes which are cast by all the States from 296 to 300. Before the election of 1860 comes on it is probable that this number will be increased by 3 from Oregon and 3 from Kansas.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞The electoral vote in 1856 consisted of 296 votes—Minnesota will increase the number to 300, and Kansas and Oregon would make it 306—requiring 154 for a choice for President. Of these 306 there would be 120 from the slaveholding States, and 186 from the non-slaveholding States. In the Charleston Convention, under the two-third rule, it will require 204 votes to make a nomination.

Something Worth Remembering.

The Boston *Post*, in alluding to the false reports which the telegraph has circulated relative to the hostile designs of the Mormons, even in the face of official advices that the Utah rebellion has been completely crushed, says with much force and truth, that "it will do no harm for patriotic citizens, especially Democrats, on reading telegrams adverse to the Administration, to bear in mind that the helm of our national affairs is not directed by one *who never held a civil office in his life*, but by a President who has had the thorough training of a statesman; and that he is surrounded by an able, sagacious, and honest cabinet, experienced in all departments of the public service. Fortunate is it for the country that such characters have to deal with questions like those connected with Utah, Great Britain and Central America."

☞Mr. Shoecroft, of White Pigeon, the great potato man of Michigan, has planted 1,200 acres of potatoes for this year's crop.

☞Mr. Young, civil engineer, who drove the first rivet in the steamer Leviathan, is now in Portland, Me.

☞The masterly Speech of Hon. JOHN LETCHER, of Va., published in our last, is producing the happiest effect all over the country—opening the eyes of the people to the true state of the expenditures of the Government—and, at the same time, exposing the base and unfair means which the Opposition are using to affect injuriously the character of the high-toned and economical Administration of James Buchanan.

So convincing is the Speech that few of the Opposition journals have dared to say a word in reply to it; and where they *have* undertaken the task, it has proven a very "hard road to travel."—Read the following article:

From the Washington Union.

The Opposition Charges of Extravagance.

The opposition members of Congress departed from the metropolis at the end of the past session in the perfect conviction that the appropriations which had been voted were extraordinarily large. Mr. Crittenden, we believe, in one of his harangues before the audiences that saluted him on his way homeward, stated the amount of them at the high figure of one hundred millions of dollars. Other speakers at different points of the country made the same supposition; and the whole tone and language of their harangues showed that extravagance of the administration was to be the great grievance against which the eloquence of the opposition was to be levelled in the contest at hand.

Seeing this foregone determination to assail the administration and Democratic party for expenditures ordered to be made by Congress, voted for, too, by a majority of opposition men in Congress, we made haste to procure a statement of the exact amount of the appropriations of the session, as nearly as it could be ascertained on allowing a liberal estimate of that class of appropriations which, from their nature, are indefinite. This statement disclosed that the amount of regular appropriations of the last session, made in pursuance of the demands of the departments, was about $53,000,000; and that this class of appropriations, augmented by those which Congress had seen fit of its own motion to make for ordinary purposes, made up a grand total for the year of but about $63,000,000.

The publication of these figures has acted very much like a shower bath upon the buoyant expectations of the opposition in regard to Executive expenditures. The lachrymose and expostulatory appeals they had begun to address to the people in deprecation of the sad extravagance of their rulers, and in behalf of the necessity of reform, have been suddenly silenced. We hear, indeed, faint and occasional allusions to extravagance; but we find none attempting, after the example of Mr. Crittenden or Mr. Sherman, to exaggerate the amount of it to anything like a hundred millions of dollars.

We ought to make exception from this remark, however, of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American—a very intelligent writer ordinarily, but not a very happy one on the particular subject we have now in hand.

He has discovered an ingenious mode, notwithstanding the low aggregate of appropriations that we have mentioned, of swelling the prospective expenditures of the fiscal year just entered upon to a high figure:

"AN EX PARTE statement is going the rounds of the press, taken from the Union here, which computes the appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year at $68,000,000, in round numbers. And the impression is sought to be conveyed that these figures represent the whole intended expenditure, as they have been used to counteract other and more damaging estimates made by opposition members in Congress."

After impeaching the authenticity of our statement, which we procured from the Treasury Department, and which is certainly more reliable than any unofficial contradictions of it can be, the writer goes on to say:

"The 'Union' and Mr. Letcher confined their vision exclusively to the appropriations authorized by law in computing the expenditures for the next year. By turning to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be found that a balance of these appropriations for the current fiscal year, which may be applied to the next, beginning on the 1st of July, exists in the imposing form of $16,582,583 35, which must be added as a part of the available means to the regular appropriations, thus making an aggregate of $84,586,583 35 for the coming year, on the basis of the statement made by Mr. Letcher, and adopted by the 'Union.'"

This is a very ingenious way of magnifying sixty-eight into eighty-five millions of dollars; but it is sufficient to reply to it, that the administration are quite as apt to have an unexpended balance of sixteen millions of appropriations standing over at the end of the new fiscal year as they had at the end of the old; and the mere suggestion of the fact of the present outstanding balance, suggests also the probability of as large a balance for the coming year. Nay, who knows that there may not be even a greater unexpended balance than sixteen millions at the end of 1858–9?

We allude to the subject, however, chiefly for the purpose of making this remark: The Black Republican House of Representatives of the session of 1856–7 made appropriations for the fiscal year 1857–8, amounting, as this correspondent of the Philadelphia paper informs us, to more than sixteen millions of dollars over and above what the present administration have been willing to expend. Certainly that cannot be a very extravagant administration, in the estimate of the Black Republican party, which expends sixteen millions of dollars less in a year than the same party authorized it to do.

Thus the opposition are completely stopped in their outcry against the extravagance of the administration.—When they charge that it has been guilty of extravagance in the past year, we reply that its expenditures have been sixteen millions less than they themselves authorized. When they charge that its expenditures in the coming year will be eighty, ninety, or a hundred millions of dollars, we reply that its expenditures may not reach the amount of the appropriations by some sixteen millions, and that the appropriations themselves are but $68,000,000.

Effect of Cutting Corns.—Mr. Edwin T. Mott, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died on Wednesday week, of ossification of the heart—superinduced by cutting a corn on his toe, in the month of December last.

Town & County Affairs.

The Fourth of July.

Appropriate sermons were preached in several of our Churches on Sunday, the 4th, the anniversary of the Nation's birth. On Monday morning, at an early hour, the church bells were rung, the Blues cannon was fired, and martial music paraded the streets. At 6 o'clock the Blues turned out in full force, and made an unusually fine appearance. The Band was also out, and discoursed excellent music—including our national airs, of course.—Preparations to spend the day in the country were then to be seen on all sides, and by 9 o'clock the town wore a decidedly dull aspect. Business in every department was suspended. In the evening, the Blues and Band paraded together, which with the returning parties, gave the streets again a lively appearance. Rockets were discharged after dark.

The Bachelor's Club of Hanover spent the day at New Chester, in this county, and were entertained in fine style at Major Sanders's hotel. From the account of the excursion which we find in the Hanover *Spectator*, the party must have had a "high *old* time."

Adams Again Leads Off.

The Treasurer of our county, Hon. J. B. DANNER, on Tuesday last, paid into the Treasury, at Harrisburg, the entire quota of State Tax due by the county for the year 1858. For a number of years this county has been *the first* to pay—and so again in this instance, Mr. Danner having been ahead of all other Treasurers.

Other counties may throw this in the shade in many respects, but in paying the State's demands, Adams stands "A No. 1," and will not be forced out of her position at the head of the column.

Fire in Hampton.

We regret to learn that the dwelling, nearly new, of Mr. LEWIS CHRONISTER, in Hampton, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 27th ult., with all his household furniture, the family barely escaping in their night clothing.—The fire is supposed to have originated through the placing of hot ashes in a barrel, in a shed adjoining the house, the day previous. No insurance. The loss falls heavily upon Mr. C., who has a large family dependant upon him for support.

More Reapers.

Mr. SAMUEL HERBST informs us that he has thus far during the season disposed of *thirty-two* of MANNY'S REAPERS AND MOWERS, and that he will, to-morrow, receive another lot, to supply further orders. Those in want of Machines had better not delay.

To Prevent Sun-Stroke.

"A few green leaves worn inside of the crown of the hat, it is said, or a wet handkerchief, will secure one against all danger from sun-stroke."

We have heard of instances from sun-stroke occurring in harvest fields, and now that that season has again arrived, the above information may prove invaluable to our farmer friends, and, if adopted, may save a great deal of suffering from the excessive heat, and may be, life itself.

Morning Walks.

Nothing can be more pleasant or healthy than a walk these fine, bracing mornings. To the ladies, such a walk is worth more than all the cosmetics in the world. Belladonna cannot add a more brilliant flash to the eye, carmine a ruddier glow to the cheeks, or even dancing—an amusement some of the sex *will* indulge in—more gracefulness to the step. Try it, ladies, the first bright, clear morning.

☞Attention is directed to the card of Mr. W. R. LINN, in another column. The instruments which he sells are highly recommended, whilst his prices are among the most accommodating. We hope to notice numerous sales by him in this place and county. Send for a circular.

☞Rev. Mr. MCELWEE will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, (Associate Reformed,) on Sabbath next, the 18th inst., at half past ten o'clock.

☞We learn that Capt. C. H. BUEHLER has tendered to the Brigadier General his resignation as Captain of the Independent Blues.

☞Our friend GEORGE F. ECKENRODE, at Heidlersburg, sends us a very tall stalk of Clover, grown upon the farm of his brother, JOHN ECKENRODE, in Tyrone township,—said stalk measuring *four feet and eleven inches!* Beat it who can!

Capt. PHILIP J. GRAFT, of Straban, has sent in a stalk of Timothy measuring *six feet!* We take this to be *very tall* also.

☞Sheads & Buehler's Flat Iron Heaters are "all the rage," and of course are selling rapidly. Nothing could be more economical or convenient.

☞The iron track of our Railroad was laid across the Conowago last week.

☞Married, in Gibson county, Tenn. on the 10th ult., Mr. Dennis Thompson, aged 93, to Miss Sarah F. Koonce, aged 13 years.

☞They are eating ripe peaches at Memphis at $3 per bushel.

☞Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of this country. This is owing both to climate influence, and the habit of eating our meals too rapidly. In spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease rapidly disappears by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters.

Annual Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the School at Conowago Chapel took place in the afternoon of the 4th inst., and attracted a very numerous audience. The exercises were conducted under a spacious canvass, upon the beautiful grounds in front of the Chapel, and consisted of—1st, Musical Introduction; 2d, Drama—The Two Brothers to the Trial; 3d, Comedy—Triumvirate of Don Quixote, Sancho Panza, and Mr. Argan, intermixed with Music; 4th, Distribution of Premiums; 5th, Valedictory: Musical Conclusion. The pupils acquitted themselves very handsomely, and much to the satisfaction of the spectators.

The School is under the control of the Rev. Messrs. ENDERS and DE NECKER, and is justly regarded as one of the best conducted and most successful institutions of learning in the State. It will not retrograde under their efficient supervision.

☞The Annual Exhibition of St. Joseph's Academy, at McSherrystown, in charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, occurred on Wednesday last.—The number of spectators present on the occasion was large, and all appeared highly pleased with the performances of the accomplished young ladies who participated in the exercises. The programme included a Distribution of Premiums, after which the exhibition closed. We condense the programme:

Pianos.—Misses A. Gormley, Annie McCann, Maggie Dillon, Kate Reily, Mary Hookos, Mary Durney, Josephine Hombach, Mary Rooney, Mary L. Sneeringer, Mary Harley, Mary Hookey, Ellen Ritchie and Clarinda Myers.

Vocal.—Misses Mary Durney, Annie Gormley, Mary Harley, E. Ritchie, A. McCann, M. Power, J. Ryan and J. Hombach.

The Valedictory was delivered by Miss M. Dillon. The Farewell Song was sung by the young ladies of the Academy.

The Academy holds a high rank among female educational institutions,—a position it doubtless fully deserves, and which it gives pleasure to notice.

What One Great Mind can Accomplish!

The "great ones" of the earth have been justly designated as such for having achieved ends and objects unattained by their fellow men. If we trace the rise and progress of them, we shall see, that not only has their success been owing to a new idea or original suggestion, but in a far greater measure to the systematic mode of carrying out the projects, and bringing them to a successful issue. In no instance has this been more truly exemplified than in the career and *lightning-speed* progress to fame of THOMAS HOLLOWAY, and the proportionate universal dissemination of his Pills and Ointment as specifics for nearly every disease of the human frame. We have been fortunate enough to learn from his own lips the *modus operandi* of this wonder-working system, which evinces its superiority not only in having reached the acme of perfection, but in keeping afloat this mighty organization, a "harp of a thousand strings" to keep in tune!

Let the reader conceive to himself the possibility of creating and continuing in working order a business from whose focus two articles, with the simple cognomen of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, are kept perpetually in the hand and within the reach of one in every hundred of a community, and that community contained in no less limits than the circle of the *earth's broad surface.* Now this is not only accomplished, but done with ease and harmony withal: these almost ubiquitous remedies, culled originally (as we are assured) from the vegetable productions of that soil which gave us birth, are moreover so compounded, from careful study and research, as to act with divers tendencies, but wonderful unity of effect; the individual properties of Holloway's medicines become *passive* or *active*, to suit the exigencies of the case, the Pills containing both tonic, as well as detergent qualities, develope the one or the other, as the symptoms of the patient's case may demand, the Ointment being an "expellant" as well as a healing application, takes a similar mode of attaining the desired end, thus mutually assisting nature to cast off the common enemy, and subduing the temporal reign of fell disease.

Much more could be said on this point than can well come within the scope of this short article, which we have thought it our duty to devote to a casual glance at a great undertaking, that may have escaped the observation, and consequently the due appreciation of a great portion of our readers; a system conceived as it was, and carried out as it is, by a master mind! We will at some future time render some further interesting particulars with regard to this peerless and unprecedented enterprise!—*Milwaukie News.*

☞The Philadelphia *Press*, and other papers of the same stamp, are claiming the re-nomination of the Hon. WM. MONTGOMERY, in the Washington district, as an anti-Administration and anti-Lecompton triumph. Mr. Montgomery himself, however, sets the matter in another light, and he ought to know. He considers the Kansas question settled, and as will be perceived by an extract from a letter to one of his constituents, previous to the primary election, asked his re-nomination as "an old-fashioned Democrat." Here is what he says on the subject:—

"I have invariably in all parts of the district, said to the people that I was not a 'Lecompton' candidate, nor an 'anti-Lecompton' candidate; but simply an old-fashioned Democratic candidate, subject to the customs and usages of the party. We had some differences of opinion amongst us on the Kansas question, but now that the controversy is terminated by a bill which, if it is not all we could ask, yet a compromise which we, as good citizens, should faithfully carry out, the course of true wisdom demands of every Democrat to exert his whole influence to harmonize the party."

The Compiler.

Letter from the West.

CENTREVILLE, Wayne co., Ind., }
June 26, 1858. }

MR. STAHLE—Dear Sir:—As we are again so far on our way home, I will give you an idea of our trip. We left here on the 16th inst., for Illinois, by way of Indianapolis and Terre Haute. There we crossed the Wabash (or rather the back water of it) on a boat, the trestle-work of the road having been washed away on the west side of the river. We crossed farm land on the boat. We continued on to Pana, a station on the Illinois Central road, thence on said road to Hudson, 8 miles north of Bloomington. There I left my company, and took the cars north to Lasalle, then along the Illinois river to Lacon; returned to Hudson, then left for Chicago, thence to Michigan city, Ind., and thence by way of Lafayette and Indianapolis to this place. We got through safely, but saw some freight cars lying aside of the road that had tumbled over by the road giving way under the weight.

If you have never been through the "prairie world," I think it would interest you no little. But if you do go, take a "double barrel" along, for I did in reality see wild deer on the prairie between Pana and Bloomington as we passed along in the cars. I also saw prairie chickens close to the road; and wild pigeons are very plenty in Illinois. I saw thousands. If I'd only had my double-barrel!

As to the crops, the prospect for corn is poor. Farmers could not get it in in time; they were still planting. The wheat has suffered in places very much from the abundance of rain that fell, and from present appearances the rust is doing considerable damage south of this, or rather south-west. The weather is now, and has been for the last ten days, clear and warm.

The town of Cairo, at the south end of the Illinois Central Railroad, is in a great part swept away by the flood.

Michigan city reminded me of the accounts I have read of the Arabian Deserts, the surface of the earth being nothing but a white sand blown to and fro by the wind; but the Lake is a very handsome bed of water, in which they catch very nice white fish, as large as our Susquehannah shad, and which are salted down for future use as the shad are.

Hoping to see you soon, I am
Yours respectfully,
——

Fact and Fancy.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

......The St. Louis Democrat says there were two cases of cholera in that city last week.—But it is not spoken of as an epidemic.

......Col. Alex. Ward was shot and killed last week in Smyth county, Va., by Mr. Crenshaw, his brother-in-law. A difficulty about their father's will led to the act.

......Geo. Bolinger was found dead in the creek at Wheeling, Va., on Monday. It is supposed he was murdered.

......Henry Brooks, the first officer of the Kane expedition to the Arctic regions, died of sunstroke at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Tuesday week. The only officer of the expedition now surviving is Dr. Hays, the surgeon.

......The public debt of Great Britain on the 31st of March, 1858, amounted to £779,225,000—the interest on which is £23,383,000, or about $116,000,000 of our money!

......A Sad Story.—Margaret Traccy, a pretty Irish girl of 17, drowned herself in the bay at Memphis, Tenn., on Sunday, 27th ult. She had been engaged to be married to a countryman named Stokes, but when the wedding day arrived he positively refused to fulfil his part of the agreement.

......Sad Catastrophe.—Miss Laura Fowler, daughter of Col. S. Fowler, of Port Jervis, N. Y., went with her sister and a servant girl to bathe in the Navesink river, on Monday evening, and all three were drowned.

......A little boy, aged three years, son of Mr. Martin Morgan, who resides on the Brush Mountain, some three miles from Hollidaysburg, Pa., came to his death from the bite of a copper-head snake the other day.

......The conferees appointed by the Democrats of Washington, Fayette and Green, met recently and nominated William Montgomery for re-election.

......Salt Lake is about three hundred miles in circumference, and has two large mountains in its centre. It is saltier than even "the salt, salt sea," for two quarts of its water will yield a pint of salt. One may go into the excavations in the immense hills, and cut out, as if it were ice, large lumps of fine white salt!

......The distance from Salt Lake City to Fort Leavenworth is 1131 miles. From Leavenworth to Fort Laramie, 619 miles, while Fort Bridger is only 113 miles on this side of the Mormon capital.

......Jewels for the Mermaids.—It has been computed that there are eight hundred millions in gold and jewels at the bottom of the sea on the route between England and India.

......A gentleman who ascended Mount Willey, from the White Mountain Notch, in New Hampshire, a few days ago, writes to the Boston Transcript that he found patches of snow eighteen inches deep on the top of the mountain. This is quite unusual for that neighborhood so late in June.

......Two Cures for Hoven.—Make a rope of straw. Put one end of it into the animal's mouth. Tie the other over the top of the head behind the horns. Let the animal loose. In its efforts to get off the rope it will throw the head up, and the gas will escape. The second cure is to give the animal one or two slices of fat salt pork.—[Ohio Farmer.

......A Rotating Harrow.—We perceive that a newly invented rotating harrow, called the Buckeye, is in market. It is claimed that while it grinds the surface soil into a well pulverised state, it is not liable to clog or be choked up with roots or other substances.

......At Iberville, Louisiana, at a public sale recently, a free negro became the purchaser of a sugar plantation in that parish, at the price of $240,000, making him the owner altogether of 4,500 acres of land and 200 negroes.

......The State Department has received dispatches from Minister Reed announcing his intended resignation and return from China.

......The statement about Bonita Point, and the intention of the government to buy it at a great sum for the site of a fort, is contradicted by the Union, which states that no such purchase has been made or is contemplated by the government.

......It is a pretty well established fact that apple trees—and we would add pear trees—pruned from the middle of July to the middle of August, sustain the operation with much more advantage than if pruned at any other period of the year. If pruned at this time, the wound will heal over, and make, what surgeons would say of a properly amputated arm or leg, a handsome stump. So says the Germantown Telegraph.

......Among the names mentioned for the Governorship of Virginia are the Hon. John Letcher, Hon. Paulus Powell, Hon. George W. Hopkins, Hon. Wm. Smith, and Green B. Samuels, of Shanandoah.

......A Free Love Railroad.—In the last thirty days no less than nineteen wives, flying from their husbands, have passed over the Buffalo and State Line Railroad. So says a Buffalo paper.

......A waggish friend says if your wife is everlastingly complaining of being sick, just let her catch you kissing the servant girl, and an instant cure will be effected. He has tried the experiment, and the result was that he has never had to pay a cent for "help" since.

......An infamous old bachelor being asked if he had ever witnessed a public execution, replied, "No, but I once saw a marriage."

......A traveler announces that he once beheld people "minding their own business!"—This happened at sea—the passengers being too sick to attend to each other's concerns.

A Disgusting Spectacle.—The late revolting assemblage of one wing of the Abolition-Republican army, at Rutland, Vermont, where the advocates of Woman's Rights, Free Licentiousness and Free Negroes, expounded their atrocious doctrines in the plainest possible terms, was immeasurably disgraceful to the country and to the age. The vilest and most indecent sentiments were uttered by the female fanatics without a blush—they are past all that. The coarsest advocates of infidelity, in its lowest and most revolting forms, took a leading part in the proceedings.—We have glanced over the published account of this saturnalia of iniquity, with equal astonishment and disgust. Even the editor of the New York *Tribune* is half inclined to disown his legitimate off-spring. Even Horace Greeley shrinks back appalled at the natural result of his Fourierism and community principles, which he has so zealously advocated for years. No man has done more to produce this wide-spread fanaticism and demoralization, than the editor of the *Tribune* aforesaid. The poison shrub he planted is beginning to yield its bitter fruit.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

Hard to Beat.—Mr. Frederick Kissell, residing in St. Thomas, this county, has a cow of the common species, from whose milk his lady churned thirty pounds of butter in two weeks. We consider this hard to beat, and if any of our farmer friends think it can be done, we wish they would let us know.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

☞Eleven removals have been made in the Boston custom-house, per orders from Washington, to reduce expenses.

☞Ignorance and conceit are two of the worst qualities to combat. It is easier to dispute with a statesman than a blockhead.

☞Col. Fremont is proposed for President by a Boston paper.

☞Do you want to save Fifty Dollars in the purchase of a Carriage? If you do, inquire at *The Compiler* office.

☞A CALM AFTER THE STORM.—The whirl of excitement incident to the celebration of the Fourth of July has subsided, and the calm of tranquility has succeeded the storm of excitement. News items are always scarce after this great annual rush of "chips," and we have plenty of time to perform a "labor of love," to wit: to commend the magnificent garments made and sold at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos 603 and 605 Chestnut St., above Sixth, Philadelphia. [Ju.12. 1m.

☞FROM DR. LEWIS; OF VERMONT.—Burlington, Vt., Nov. 12, 1854.—Gentlemen: I am pleased to state, that I have tried the Oxygenated Bitters for Indigestion and Debility, and found immediate relief from using only a part of a bottle. I have the greatest confidence in it as a cure for Dyspepsia and General Debility, and recommend it with much pleasure to all persons laboring under those diseases.

You are at liberty to use this as you think proper, to promote the sale of this excellent medicine.

Yours, &c., JAMES LEWIS.

The Oxygenated Bitters give a healthy tone to the Stomach and Digestive System, and act as the surest preservative against Fever and Ague, as well as other infectious diseases.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg. July 12. 2w

☞HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—FRAUDS.—There are no frauds so execrable as those which imperil health and life. Therefore the late attempts to disseminate counterfeits of the above-named great balsamic remedies are infinitely more detestable than the operations of the common forger. The victims of scrofula, eruptions, cancers, tumors, sore legs, etc. etc., throughout the Union, look to the Ointment as the only element of cure. Sufferers from dyspepsia, billious disorders, affections of the bowels, etc., have an equally firm reliance on the Pills.—What, then, should be the punishment of the miscreant who offers a pernicious salve in the place of the one, and a vile drastic compound under the name of the other? In order to be sure you have the genuine article, see that the water-mark, "Holloway, New York and London," is on every leaf of the book of directions enclosing each.

☞THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS, prepared from a prescription by Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on 2d page of pamphlet are well observed.

For further particulars get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

T. W. Dyott & Son, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia.—A. D. Buehler, Agent, Gettysburg.

May 17, 1858. 1y

☞See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR, in another column.

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour, per barrel,	$4 25	@	4 37
Wheat, per bushel,	1 00	@	1 35
Rye, "	70	@	75
Corn, "	74	@	80
Oats, "	35	@	40
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	6 50	@	8 00
Hogs, "	5 50	@	6 00
Hay, per ton,	9 00	@	15 00
Whiskey, per gallon,	23	@	25
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,			60 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,			$4 00
Do. " from stores,			4 62
Wheat, per bushel,	90	@	1 00
Rye, "			65
Corn, "			62
Oats, "			31
Cloverseed, "			4 00
Timothy, "			1 50
Plaster, per ton,			6 00

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,			$3 87
Do., " from stores,			4 75
Wheat, per bushel,	85	@	1 00
Rye, "			63
Corn, "			64
Oats, "			32
Cloverseed, "			4 00
Timothy, "			2 00
Plaster, per ton,			6 50

The Altar.

"Then come the wild heather, come sleet or come snow;
We'll stand by each other however it blow."

MARRIED,

On the 24th ult., by Rev. C. J. Deininger, JONATHAN FREY to MATILDA SHETTLE, both of Conewago township.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

DIED.

On the 4th of July, near Baltimore, Md., Mr. LEWIS H. SCHRYOCK, son of Jacob Schryock, deceased, of Frederick county, Md., and formerly of this place, aged about 25 years.

In Carlisle, on Wednesday, June 23, WILLIAM H. TROUT, Esq., in the 44th year of his age.

On Tuesday last, at the residence of Mr. Francis Buddy, in Mountpleasant township, Mr EPHRAIM RIDDLEMOSER, in the 28th year of his age. Joyfully he went to his rest in Jesus.

On Thursday evening last, HENRY REILY, Esq., of Mountpleasant township, this county.

In Madison county, Ohio, on the 20th of June, Mr. JOSEPH WALKER, formerly of Tyrone township, this county, aged 81 years 10 months and 14 days.

On the 15th of May last, in Butler county, Ohio, Mrs. MARGARET MONFORT, wife of Mr. John Monfort, formerly of this county.

W. R. Linn,

NEWVILLE, PA.,

AGENT *for Prince & Co.'s Improved MELODEONS.* THE BEST IN THE WORLD! Also, the world renowned *CHICKERING PIANOS.*

☞Instruments delivered to any address at Manufacturers' prices. ☞*Every instrument warranted.* ☞Send for a circular.

July 12, 1858. 3m*

Pamphlet Laws.

THE PAMPHLET LAWS of the State have been received at this Office, and are now ready for distribution among those entitled to receive them.

JACOB BUSHEY, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 12, 1858. 3t }

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to report distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of ABEL T. WRIGHT, Administrator of the estate of LEWIS NULL, late of Menallen township, Adams county, to and amongst the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Gettysburg, *on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next,* at 10 o'clock in the fore noon of said day, at which time and place all parties interested may attend.

E. B. BUEHLER, *Auditor.*

July 12, 1858.

Statement

OF the Bank of Gettysburg, as required by the 2d section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 13th day of October A. D. 1857.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts,		$260,527 93
Stock of the Commonwealth,		24,180 70
Specie,		63,789 23
Due by city Banks,	$96,821 18	
" country "	8,030 05	
Notes of other Banks,	2,620 00	
		107,471 23
Miscellaneous Stocks,		965 74
Judgments,		22,249 69
Bonds,		6,295 38
Real estate,		9,825 00
		495,213 90

LIABILITIES.

Circulation,	280,530 00
Deposites,	24,105 27
Due to other Banks,	3,522 35
	308,157 62

I, T. D. Carson, Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, being affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. D. CARSON.

Gettysburg, July 3, 1858.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of July A. D. 1858. GEO. ARNOLD, J. P.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. We are much obliged to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us.—Our books are placed in the hands of Geo. E. Bringman for collection, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle the business of the firm without delay.

GEO. E. BRINGMAN,
H. AUGHINBAUGH.

April 19, 1858.

GEO. E. BRINGMAN.] [JOHN CULP.

New Firm.

BRINGMAN & CULP, Successors to Bringman & Aughinbaugh, Manufacturers and Dealers in HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., &c. Having commenced business at the well known stand of Bringman & Aughinbaugh, (Sign of the Big Boot) we invite all who desire anything in our line of business, feeling confident that we will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice, as heretofore. Also, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, &c., and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice.

Come one! Come all! Remember the place, Chambersburg street, sign of the Big Boot.

Gettysburg, April 26, 1858.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the store of Bringman & Aughinbaugh to John Culp, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new firm of Bringman & Culp.

HENRY AUGHINBAUGH.

April 26, 1858.

Shawls!

AT SCHICK'S.
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Stella, Thibet,
Crape, Delaine.

April 5, 1858.

VESTS—such as Satin, Italian Cloth, Buff and White Marsailes, Linen, German, &c., at PICKING'S.

50,000 SEGARS, of various brands, direct from the importers, and for sale cheap, wholesale and retail. Don't forget to call at the cheap store of

June 7. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S'.

SHIRTS, Colars and Bosoms, wool and cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking Canes—not to be beat in quality or price. Call at SAMSON'S.

GROCERIES.—If you want a good assortment of Groceries, such as Syrups, Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, you will do well by examining the assortment at

H. S. & E. H. MINNICHS'.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at

GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.—A large supply of all kinds, just received at

J. C. GUINN & BRO.'S.

2,000 PIECES of Wall Paper just received and for sale at

April 5. PAXTON & M'ILHENY'S.

50 DOZEN Scythes in store and for sale wholesale and retail at the store of

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

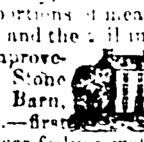
Notice of Inquest.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. SARAH ARMSTRONG, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, deceased, to wit: Margaret McConaughy, James Ewing, Margaret Ross, Ann Ewing, Eliza Ewing, Mary Cassat, Nancy Hersh and Margaret Edie, that an INQUEST will be held on the following property, viz: A certain Messuage or House and Lot of Ground, situated in the Borough of Gettysburg, being the west half of Lot No. 70 in said Borough, adjoining lots of Rev. Charles F. Sheffer on the west and C. W. Hoffman on the east, and fronting on Chambersburg street in said Borough on the south, and an alley on the north, together with the Dwelling House and appurtenances, *on Saturday, the 7th of August* [illegible], on said premises, to make partition thereof, to and amongst the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of partion without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, but if the same will not admit of such partition, to inquire how many of said heirs it will conveniently accommodate, and part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the same, whole and undivided—whereof all persons interested are hereby notified. ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, [illegible] 18[illegible]

A First Class Farm,

ADJOINING GETTYSBURG, FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Hanover road, adjoining the Gettysburg Borough line. The farm contains 154 Acres, more or less, the land being of the best quality, much of it "granite"—with fair proportions of meadow and timber. Fences good and the soil in excellent cultivation. The improvements are a comfortable Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn crib, &c.—first rate Apple Orchard, a never-failing well of water at the door, and a number of springs upon the tract. It is certainly one of the most desirable farms now in market in this county, and demands the attention of capitalists.



Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call upon the undersigned, residing thereon. DANIEL BENNER.

July 5, 1858. 3m

Normal Class.

AT the solicitation of many persons desirous for the improvement of the Common Schools in this county, the subscriber is induced to open a School in this place, during his summer vacation, and to continue it ten weeks, provided sufficient encouragement is given. Persons wishing to attend, will receive a circular giving full particulars by applying to the County Superintendent, W. L. Campbell, Esq., Robert Lyttle, or the subscriber. The class will not be limited to those merely who are intending to teach, but a good opportunity will be afforded to any others wishing to pursue the common or higher English studies. The session to commence the 19th of July next.

M. S. CONVERSE,
Principal of Public School.

Gettysburg, June 28, 1858. 3t

Notice to Teachers.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Teachers of the county to the card of M. S. CONVERSE, A. M., published in the papers of our county, proposing to form a "normal class" in this place, to continue some ten weeks. This enterprize, on the part of Mr. Converse, meets my most cordial approbation, and I would urge upon the teachers the importance of forming a class under his instruction, and thereby becoming better qualified for the responsible position they hold. Mr. Converse is a gentleman of high literary and scientific acquirements, has had the charge of a normal school in New York for several years, and our teachers would find it of great advantage to themselves to attend his class. Mr. Converse will send a circular to every teacher in the county, containing a statement as to terms, commencement of session, &c.

W. L. CAMPBELL,
Co. Superintendent.

Gettysburg, June 28, 1858. 3t

Lumber at Cost.

THE undersigned, intending to relinquish the Lumber business, (to open a Hardware Store in New Oxford,) now offers all kinds of LUMBER *at reduced prices.* Call and judge for yourselves. The stock embraces a full assortment, Boards, Plank, Joists, Scantling, Laths, Palings, &c.

JACOB AULABAUGH.

New Oxford, June 28, 1858.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Gettysburg, July 5, 1858.

Ambrose J. M.	Myers H. M. 2
Arnold Alex.	Miller John
Bear Abraham	McIlvain Miss Reb'ca J.
Becker Jacob	McCallion Martha
Bucher Isaac	Myers Daniel, Jr.
Butler Lewis	Major John
Cary William	Porter Isaiah J.
Clinton Joseph J.	Reed Wm.
Casley Henry	Robertson Mrs. Mary
Duval Eugen	Swarts A. (printer)
Fullwoor David	Stuart Wm.
Gerry James	Solladay E. H.
Gustman Arnold	Shriver John N.
Heaghy Wm. H.	Shaffer Daniel
Hossler Mrs. Catharine	Weaner Henry B.
Johnson Alex.	Wierman Miss Hannah
Kitzmiller Jacob	Wolf W. W.
Linah Miss Catharine	

GEORGE GEYER, *P. M.*

☞Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

☞Spanish quarters, levies and fips not received in payment of postage.

Cheap! Cheap!

MORE NEW GOODS!—JACOBS & BRO. have just returned from the city, with a very large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Goods, and everything else in the men's wear line. They also offer plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c. Having bought unusually low, for the cash, they are enabled to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER—an excellent full cloth suit, made up, for $13, for instance. Give them a call, at their new establishment, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Court-house, before purchasing elsewhere. [May 10.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks.

May 10. DAVID WARREN.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows;

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for Baltimore by Express Train, also Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia.

Second Train leaves Hanover at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

DANIEL TRONE, Ticket Agent.

Hanover, June 28, 1858.

Flour and Feed.

SUPERFINE and Extra Flour, Corn, Oats and Chop. White Corn Meal for milliner's use. NORBECK & MARTIN.

May 24, 1858.

TIN-WARE of every description on hand and for sale at GEO. E. BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

C. W. Slagle & Co.,

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS, *Nos.* 118 *and* 133 *North street, Baltimore.*—Being established in the Commission business for a number of years, they solicit consignments, and pay particular attention to the sale of GRAIN of all kinds, Flour, Clover Seed, Whisky and Country Produce generally. We remit proceeds promptly. Tracks from the Northern Central Railroad run into our Warehouses.

Refer to E. B. Buehler, Esq., Gettysburg.

June 21, 1858. 1y

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until *Tuesday, the 20th of July next,* for building a Wooden Bridge across Miney Branch, on the road leading from Fairfield to Nunemaker's Mill. The Bridge is to be built after the style of Burr's patent, one span 75 feet long.

☞Plans and specifications for the Bridge can be seen by persons wishing to bid on the day of letting, or by application to J. M. WALTER, Clerk to the Commissioners.

HENRY A. PICKING,
JOSIAH BENNER,
JACOB RAFFENSPERGER,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*

June 28, 1858.

Adams County, ss.

At an Orphan's Court held at Gettysburg, in and for said County, on the 19th day of April, A. D., 1858, before the Honorable Robert J. Fisher, President, and David Ziegler and Isaac E. Wierman, Esqs., Associates, Judges, duly assigned, &c.

On motion the Court grant a Rule upon the Heirs and legal Representatives interested in the estate of DAVID DITZLER, late of Berwick township, deceased, to be and appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the 3d *Monday of August next,* 1858, and accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the decedent at the valuation, or shew cause why the said Real Estate or any part thereof should not be sold in case they or any of them should neglect or refuse to take and accept the same. Personal notice to be given to all the Heirs and legal Representatives residing within the County of Adams twenty days prior to the holding of said Court, and to those Heirs residing out of the County of Adams by publication in one newspaper published in the County of Adams, for three successive weeks and by sending a paper directed to them at their nearest known Post Office.

By the Court,
HENRY G. WOLF, Clerk.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, Sheriff.

June 28, 1858. 3t

Adams County, ss.

AT an Orphan's Court, held at Gettysburg, in and for said county, on the 25th day of May, A. D., 1858, before the Honorable Robert J. Fisher, President, and Isaac E. Wierman, Esq., Associate, Judges duly assigned, &c.

On motion the Court grant a Rule upon the Heirs and legal Representatives interested in the estate of JOHN KNOX, late of Reading township, deceased, to be and appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the 3d *Monday of August next,* 1858, and accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the said deceased at the valuation, or shew cause why the said Real Estate, or any part thereof, should not be sold in case they or any of them should neglect or refuse to take and accept the same. Personal notice to be given to all the Heirs and legal Representatives residing within the County of Adams, twenty days prior to the holding of said Court, and to Heirs residing out of the County of Adams by publication in one newspaper published in the County of Adams, for three successive weeks, and by sending a paper directed to them at their nearest known Post Office. By the Court,

HENRY G. WOLF, Clerk.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, Sheriff.

June 28, 1858. 3t

HENRY B. DANNER. WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

New Firm—New Goods.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the *HARDWARE & GROCERY* business, at the old stand of Danner & Ziegler, in Baltimore street, under the name, style and firm of *Danner & Ziegler, Jrs.,* and ask, and will endeavor to deserve, a continuance of the patronage of the old firm, as well as any quantity of new custom. They have just returned from the cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting in part of

Building Materials, such as nails, screws, hinges, bolts, locks, glass, &c.

Tools, including edge tools of every description, saws, planes, chisels, gouges, braces and bitts, augers, squares, guages, hammers, &c.

Blacksmiths will find anvils, vices, rasps, files, horse shoes, horse-shoe nails, &c., with them, very cheap.

Coach Findings, such as cloth, canvass, damask, fringes, cotton, moss, oil cloth, springs, axles, hubs, spokes, felloes, bows, poles, shafts, &c.

Shoe Findings, Tampico, brush and french morocco, linings, bindings, pegs, lasts, boot trees, &c., with a general assortment of shoemaker's tools.

Cabinet Maker's Tools, a general assortment—also varnish, knobs, &c.

Housekeepers will also find a large assortment of knives and forks, brittannia, albata and silver-plated table and tea spoons, candlesticks, waiters, shovel and tongs, sad irons, enamelled and brass kettles, pans, tubs, churns, carpeting, &c.

Also a general assortment of forged and rolled IRON of all sizes and kinds; cast, shear and blister steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Groceries, a full and general assortment, such as crushed, pulverised, clarified and brown sugars; New Orleans, West India and sugar house molasses and syrups, coffee, spices, chocolate, fine, coarse and dairy salt; linseed, fish and sperm OIL; Turpentine, Fish, &c.; a full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil; also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, Housekeeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet Maker's, Painter's, Glazier's, and Grocery line, all of which they are determined to sell as low for CASH as any house out of the city.

HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 24, 1858.

Notice.

THE undersigned having retired from the Mercantile business, the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, under the name and style of Danner and Ziegler, Jrs., whom we will recommend to, and for whom we would bespeak a liberal share of patronage from old customers, and of the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business, it is necessary that our old business should be settled up. We, therefore, notify all those indebted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same without delay. The books will be found at the old stand.

J. B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

May 24, 1858.

Just Arriving!

NEW GOODS at GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.—Groceries, Fish, Spices, Confections, Fruits, &c., &c. Selling cheaper than ever. Give us a call.

Also, the Jones Patent COAL OIL LAMPS—the greatest improvement of the age.

June 7, 1858.

JEWELRY, Watches, Pistols, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Harmonicans, Eight-day Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, at all prices to be had at SAMSON'S.

To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandah's and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.

Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

PETER HAVERSTOCK'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Haverstock, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Straban township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB HAVERSTOCK,

June 21, 1858. 6t *Adm'r.*

Administratrix's Notice.

FRANCIS CHRISMER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Francis Chrismer, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Mountpleasant township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to LAVINIA CHRISMER, *Adm'x.* Or for the convenience of persons interested in the estate to her Attorneys, M. & W. McCLEAN, Gettysburg.

June 14, 1858. 6t

The Swan Hotel.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The subscriber would most respectfully announce that he has taken the Hotel lately kept by Israel Yount, in Frederick street, in the Borough of HANOVER, where he is prepared to accommodate, in elegant style, Travellers and others visiting the place. He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting to make his House a pleasant and agreeable home to all who may give him their custom. The house is large and convenient, and will always be provided with attentive Domestics and a faithful and honest Ostler.

The Bar and Table are supplied with the best the market will afford, and his beds will be found to be in the best possible condition. Everything pertaining to a first rate house the subscriber is determined not to be surpassed by any one. Just give him a trial—you will always find old Dave about.

There is a fine Yard attached, and Stabling sufficient for 25 or 30 horses.

DAVID NEWCOMMER.

Hanover, May 10, 1858. tf

New Store.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, and *Clothing Made to Order.*—The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has opened a New Clothing Establishment, in Carlisle street, West side, a few doors from the Diamond, where he is prepared to fit out gentlemen in the latest and best style. He has just received from the city a well selected stock of goods, embracing everything in gentlemen's wear, which were bought at such prices as will enable him to offer greater bargains than have ever been offered in Gettysburg. He will constantly keep on hand a stock of Ready-made Clothing, and if not being able to fit, a suit will be made to order on the shortest notice, which cannot fail to fit. Having determined to keep nothing but good Goods, and to sell cheaper than the cheapest, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JACOB REININGER.

June 21, 1858.

Greatest Improvement

OF THE AGE!—*Jones' Patent KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS,* unrivalled in Beauty, Simplicity, Safety or Economy.—Every person desiring to obtain the *very best* and *cheapest* portable light within their reach, should call and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, for the reason,

1st. That *no accident* can occur by explosion.

2d. That they emit No Offensive Odor while burning.

3d. That they are very easily trimmed.

4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.

5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.

6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These Lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for Family Use.

For sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

June 14, 1858.

Autioneer

AND VENDUE CRIER.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues the business of Crying Vendues, Auctions, &c., on the very lowest terms.—From his experience and a determination to do the best for the interests of his customers, he flatters himself that he will be able to render full satisfaction to those who may see proper to employ him. His residence is in Reading township, Adams county, one mile below Stambaugh's Mill, on Big Conowago creek, on the farm of the Widow Neidich.—Give George a trial at a sale.

GEO. F. MILLER.

July 5, 1858. 3m

Pay Up!

PERSONS indebted to the late Firm of BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH, are hereby notified to make payment, to Geo. E. Bringman, on or before the 24th day of July, as after that date all claims due and unpaid will be put in suit for immediate collection.

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH.

July 5, 1858. 3t

SHEADS & BUEHLER have, at their Stove Ware Room, in West Middle street, and at their Coal and Lumber Yard, on Washington and Railroad streets, four varieties of *Cooking Stoves,* embracing the Noble Cook, Royal Cook, William Penn and Sea Shell. These Stoves are of Philadelphia manufacture, have been recently patented, and have been thoroughly tested. They are pronounced superior to all others in the country, *for Coal or Wood. They will be delivered anywhere in the county, if desired.*

S T O V E S

Gettysburg, May 3.

Cheap Groceries.

GOOD *Brown Sugar at 6¼ cts. per lb. Four Pounds for 25 cents.*

Fahnestock Brothers have just received an unusually large lot of Groceries, to which they invite the attention of the public.

Brown Sugar at 6¼, 8 and 9 cents, per lb.—cheap.

Prime Rio Coffee, at 13 and 14 cts. per lb.

Prime N. O. Molasses and the best Syrup—also, Spices, to be had at unusually low rates. Call early and secure bargains at

FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

May 31, 1858.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of Neapolitan, English Straw and Colored Straw Bonnets. Call and see them.

MILLINERY.—Miss LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see. [apr. 21, '56.

ALL kinds of Cedar and Willow-ware, for sale low by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

The Mighty Healer!!! World Known and World Tried.

Holloway's Ointment.

THE free admissions of all Nations, as well as the verdict of the leading Hospitals of the Old as well as the New World, stamp this powerful remedial Agent as the greatest healing preparation ever made known to suffering man. Its PENETRATIVE qualities are more than MARVELLOUS, through the external orifices of the skin, invisible to the naked eye, it reaches the seat of the internal disease; and in all external affections its anti-inflammatory and healing virtues surpass anything else on record, and is Nature's great ally.

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "*modus operandi*" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES AND ULCERS.—Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succombed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN, arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

PILES AND FISTULA.—Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chapped Hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Fistula,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Gout,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
Lumbago,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
Mecurial Eruptions,	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all kinds.
Piles,	Sore Heads.	

☞*Caution!*—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*_*Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each. A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. [June 14, 1858. eowly.

The Only Safe

PREPARATION that does not Dye, but will restore GRAY HAIR to its original color, by Nature's own process, is *Professor O. J. Wood's celebrated HAIR RESTORATIVE.*

In proof of the above assertion, read the following testimony from distinguished persons from all parts of the country:

Hon. Solomon Mann, Ann Arbor, Mich., says his wife, whose hair had become very thin, and entirely white, was restored to its original brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely over, the head. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects.

Hon. Judge Breese, Ex-Senator of Illinois, says my hair was prematurely gray, but, by the use of Wood's Restorative, it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt permanently so.

Hon. H. I. Stewart, says, my hair was very gray, but after using two bottles, it restored it to its natural color.

Rev. J. K. Bragg, Brookfield, Mass., says it has removed from my head inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, and restored my hair, which was gray, to its original color.

J. W. Davidson, Monmouth, Ill., says, my hair was two-thirds gray, or rather white, but, by the application of the Restorative as directed, it has resumed its original color.

Dr. G. Wallis, Chicago, says, after using a great many other preparations, all to no effect, I used one bottle of your Hair Restorative, which has cured a humor in my head of two years' standing.

Benjamin Longridge, 254 Seventh Avenue, New York, says, having lost my hair by the effects of the Erysipelas, when it began to grow, instead of black, as heretofore, it was well mixed with gray. Having tried many preparations to restore the color without effect, I was induced to try yours, and in spite of all my doubts it has had the desired effect.

H. L. Williams, M. D., Pockensville, Ala., says, I have used your Restorative, and find it all that it is recommended to be. I have tried it for Tetter and find it a certain cure.

W. M. Woodward, M. D., Frankfort, Ky., says, he recommends it in his practice as the best preparation for the hair now in use.

Edward Walcott, says, three months ago my hair was very gray, it is now a dark brown, the original color, smooth and glossy, all by the use of Wood's Restorative.

Wilson King, says, one month's proper application will restore any person's hair to its original color and texture.

J. D. Hoes, says, a few applications fastened my hair firmly, it began to grow out and turn black, its original color.

Betsey Smith, Northeast Pennsylvania, says that her hair had, for a number of years, been perfectly white, but now it is restored to its youthful color, soft and glossy.

Dr. J. W. Bond, St. Paul, says that his hair is strong, thick and black, although a short time since he was both bald and gray. The people here saw its effects and have confidence in it.

Morris Gosling, M. D., St. Louis, says that after trying many other preparations, all to no effect, he used two bottles, which covered his head with a new and vigorous growth of hair and invites all to come and see it.

Sarah J. Brown, says her hair was not only gray, but so thin that she feared its entire loss—but after using two bottles it restored both the color and growth.

Prepared by O. J. Wood & Co., 114 Market street, St. Louis, and 312 Broadway, New York, and sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers; also, by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canada.

May 24, 1858. 3m

For the Ladies.

SILK MANTILLAS!—Just received direct from Auction a large assortment of beautiful Silk and Moire Antique Mantillas—in price ranging from $1 75 to $5 00, to which we call the attention of ladies. If you wish cheap and pretty Mantillas call early at

June 7. FAHNESTOCKS'.

More Carpeting.

ANOTHER lot of Carpeting just received, which added to our former arrival from Auction, makes our's the most complete assortment out of the cities. Come and buy some very cheap carpets at

June 7. FAHNESTOCKS'.

New Goods.

THE cheapest in town. Call and see them, at the store of GEO. ARNOLD.

April 5, 1858.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Summer Coatings, and every variety of [illegible] for men and boys, to be had at [illegible]

JUST IN SEASON.—A [illegible] ing and [illegible] of different kinds, now selling at the [illegible] at Danner [illegible]

Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

New Mode of Grafting.

An eccentric ingunious friend of mine claims to have discovered a new mode of grafting fruit, which he says he has thoroughly and successfully tested, and with the best results. If this is really so, it ought to be made public, and, if it cannot be successfully practiced, that fact ought to be ascertained by fruit cultivists, many of whom will, I hope, after reading this, try it at once. As I know the gentleman who communicated this to me will not write it out for you nor any one else, I take the liberty to "steal some of his thunder," for the public good. He says that last spring (a year ago now) he cut some scions of pears and other fruit very late in the season, after the buds had become very much swelled, and being in a great hurry while setting his grafts, on account of other and more pressing business, he hastily contrived a quicker mode of grafting than the old-fashioned cleft-grafting, although he had no very strong hopes that the grafts would live, and was, in fact, very indifferent whether they did or not. His mode was simply this:—Instead of cutting off a limb and making a cleft, he took any desired limb that was large enough to admit of it, and made a *gash* into it with his knife, downwards and diagonally, to the grain of the wood, at about the angle that a limb would naturally grow, not deep enough to weaken the limb too much; indeed, the limb must be large enough to admit of a *gash* or *cut* deep enough to let the scion in, so as to secure it firmly. The limb, before the scion is inserted, looks as though it had received a light blow with a sharp hatchet, at about the angle that a man would naturally strike with a hatchet. The gash must be *smooth* and the bark *smoothly cut*—not mangled. He then shaved off the lower end of the scion, as in cleft-clefting, and inserted in this gash up to the bark of the scion, so that when done, the bark of the scion and the bark of the grafted limb met evenly on both sides of the scion. All that remained to do, was to put wax in the angles made by the scion with the limb, and on each side of the scion into the gash. To his great surprise, the majority of his scions so grafted lived, and are now thrifty, although hastily and carelessly set. This year he has improved his method, by using a *sharp* three-eighth or one-quarter inch (or even in some cases one-half inch) 'firmer chisel,' which he drives into the limb, or even into the trunk of a tree when not too old and large, instead of using a knife and making a gash.

He has grafted a great deal this spring in this way, and he says with unusual success. In this way he has grafted into the trunks of young thrifty trees that were four and even six inches in diameter, and he says more of his grafts live than any that he ever grafted in any other way. His large experience and practical skill in this line, entitle his opinions to the respect which induces me to write you on the subject. He points out the following decided advantages of this over the cleft-grafting.

Any one can do it. It is not so tedious and laborious as the old modes.—Economy of time. Limbs can be made to grow in any desired place or posture on the tree. Economy of wax, and above all, *greater certainty* by far that grafts will live.

The lower ends of the scions need not be so long and thin as in cleft-grafting usually, but may be more "stunt," (as we say of a wedge;) that is to say, shorter, and the sides more inclined to each other.

It has just occurred to me, Messrs. Editors, that I may be a little presuming in treating this as a new mode of grafting; I perhaps ought rather to call it *new* to *me*, and other fruit raisers in this section, while it may not be so to you. It has been tried by others here this spring than my eccentric friend, and reported very favorably of by all. I have not tried it, as I have no trees this year to graft, but I mean to try it next year, unless tried and condemned by some of your correspondents or yourself, with sufficient reasons to convince me of its futility. If it is not new to some of your experienced correspondents, I hope they will report through the *Country Gentleman* their opinions after actual trial, and their success, as, if it be a successful mode as any, I shall be induced to set more grafts next year that ever before. SIGMA.

Gathering Fruit by Machinery.

William Doty, of South Hartford, N. Y., has invented an apparatus for gathering and sorting apples. The apples are shaken from the tree by a pole made to grasp the limb. As they fall they are caught by an inclined cloth, stretched on a frame, through an opening in which they pass to a grating that retains the larger apples, which are drawn through a spout into bags or barrels. The smaller apples drop gently on a lower grating—through which the sticks, leaves, and other foreign substances can pass and allow the apples to roll down a spout. Should the apple not be very regular in its form, it will not roll from the grating, but will stay upon it to be removed by hand—thus the apparatus will only deliver such apples as are marketable, and divide them into sizes fit for the same.

This invention will interest our fruit cultivators, as it is one of the most difficult of things to gather apples so as to have them fit for long keeping.

Boiled Wheat for Dessert.

Pick over and wash a pint of white wheat, boil it for four hours, put in salt the same as for rice; re-fill with water, if more is needed; stir it often the last half hour, being careful not to let it burn; cook it dry. Sometimes it looks starchy when first dished, but that soon disappears. Serve hot or cold, with sweetened sweet cream. This we think an excellent dessert, and very fine for invalids.

Another very rich dish, for dessert, can be made of a pint of wheat, cooked like the above, then boil in a quart of sweet milk, one cup of sugar, one cup of raisins, currants, or any other fruit, (raisins are preferable,) two beaten eggs; cook slowly, and stir until it boils, serve cold or hot, without sauce. Or, after the wheat is washed, soak it in warm water over night, keep it wet till time for use, then simmer the water all out of it; then add the milk and other ingredients, and cook as above.

C. H. McCormick's

REAPER AND MOWER.—I still have the Agency for C. H. McCormick's Reaper and Mower, and will offer to the Farmers this year two machines, the two-horse machine and the four-horse machine—and will guarantee fair chances and full satisfaction to any person who may want to purchase a machine. Any man purchasing a machine from me may work the machine against any other machine during hay-making and harvest, and if it does not give better satisfaction than any other machine with which it may be worked, they are at liberty to return it. Farmers will send in their orders to myself, at Fairfield; David Schwartz, at Littlestown; or Franklin Hersh, at New Oxford—as early as possible, and say which sized machine they want, as we are taking in orders now for the coming season.

J. S. WITHEROW,
Agent for Adams county.

April 12, 1858. $3

Removal.

NEW HOUSE & NEW GOODS!—JACOBS & BRO. have removed their Merchant Tailoring Establishment to the splendid new three-story house on the north side of Chambersburg street, adjoining Bringman & Aughinbaugh's, where they will continue business on a larger scale than ever.

Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c., &c., has been largely increased, and they are prepared to sell *as low as the lowest*—defying all competition. Give them a call, and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Clothing made up on short notice and in the very best and most tasteful manner.—With their long practical experience in the business, and a desire to please, they hope to be able to give satisfaction in all cases.

CALL! ONE AND ALL!

Gettysburg, March 22, 1858.

The First of the Season!

MARCUS SAMSON has just received from the New York Auction Sales, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING for spring and summer, which he is able to sell at prices unprecepentedly low. The new arrival consists of Frock, Sack and Raglan Coats, with Pants and Vests, in great variety, new styles and patterns—for Men and Boys. Call and examine the large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods will be received from New York every few weeks throughout the season.—Inducements to purchase such as cannot be offered by any other establishment in the county are now, and will continue to be, offered, at SAMSON'S,

March 29, '58. *Opposite the Bank.*

Bastress & Winter,

NEW OXFORD, Adams county, Pa., *Produce, Forwarding and Commission Warehouse;* Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *Groceries;* constantly on hand, *Fish, Salt, Plaster, Guano, &c.*

FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED, bought at all times, for which the highest cash prices are paid.

Feb. 15, 1858. 6m

Lumber and Coal.

THE subscriber informs the public that he continues the Lumber and Coal business at LITTLESTOWN, Adams county, on a larger scale than ever—embracing White Pine Boards and Plank, Scantling, Framing Stuff, Plastering Lathes, Shingles, Palings, &c., with all kinds of Stove, Limeburners' and Blacksmiths' Coal. Yard near the Depot.—He invites the calls of the public, and will sell as low as the very lowest.

JOHN MILLER.

April 19, 1853. 1y

Sunbeam Gallery.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE ROOM, at his residence in West Middle street, one Square west of Fahnestock's Store where he is prepared to furnish *Ambro, Melaino, Enamel and Photograph Pictures* in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to accommodate all with GOOD PICTURES, either single or in groups. He also has a number of specimens at his room in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of Bringman & Culp's Shoe Store, where he still continues as formerly to take pictures.

All who desire a correct likeness of themselves and friends, will do well to give me a call, as I have reduced my prices to suit the present hard times.

Pictures copied from old specimens of all kinds; also, inserted in Lockets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, &c.

The subscriber being thankful to his friends and the public in general for past patronage, wishes them to continue it, and assures them, that as heretofore, they shall not be dissatisfied.

☞Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

☞*Children will not be taken for less* than $1 00.

☞Ambrotypes taken for fifty cents and upwards, and in the best style.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

April 26, 1858. tf

Fine Old Brandies.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in *WINES & LIQUORS*, would most respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their Old Establishment, *No. 5 North Front Street, Philadelphia*, where they have a large assortment of Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands and qualities. Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in Cognac and Rochelle, enables them to furnish to their customers, upon the most liberal terms, the following brands of Cognac and Rochelle

BRANDIES: *Otard, Hennesy, Pellevoisin, Pinet, Castillion;* J. J. Depuy & Co., T. Himes, A. Seignette, Martel, Marett, &c. &c., of various brands and qualities.

WINES: *Champagne, Madeira, Lisbon, Old Oporto, Teneriffe, Burgundy, Hock, Muscat, Claret, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.*

Holland Gin, Scheidam Schnapps, Jamaica Spirits, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Peach, Apple, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, and Raspberry Brandies; Cordials, Wine Bitters, Amsterdam Bitters, &c.

Also, Agents and Sole Proprietors of the Old Wheat Whiskey. Constantly on hand an extensive stock of fine old Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, of various grades, some of which are guaranteed to be superior to any in the country, all of which are highly improved by age.

From our long experience in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the tastes of the community, we flatter ourselves to be able to fill all orders that may be entrusted to us.

Orders from the country (which are most respectfully solicited) will be promptly attended to.

☞Great care taken in packing and shipping.

☞All goods sent from our establishment are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with the privilege of being returned.

E. P. MIDDLETON & BRO.,
No. 5 North Front St., Philadelphia.

March 22, 1858. 6m

Millinery Removed.

S. C. HOWARD would respectfully inform the Ladies of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that they will find her in Chambersburg street, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Herbst, opposite Mr. Tate's Hotel.

Ladies can be accommodated with ready-made BONNETS; also a variety of Straw Leghorn, and all kinds of Millinery Goods of the latest styles. Ladies will do well to call and see for themselves.

April 5, 1858.

THE attention of the ladies is especially invited to the large and well selected assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, at

PAXTON & McILHENY'S.

WM. GILLESPIE, HENRY THOMAS.

Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Wattles' Hotel.

Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Horner, E. W. Stable, J. Aughinbaugh, Aldiel F. Gitt.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been a successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 28, 1857.

New Firm.

GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS.—J. C. GUINN & BROTHER have taken the store of John Hoke, on the North West corner of the Diamond, where they will continue the Dry Goods and Grocery business on an enlarged scale. They will constantly keep on hand a large and varied assortment of everything in their line. They have just laid in a large and splendid stock of *Spring and Summer Goods*, and are now opening them for the inspection of the public. We cordially invite the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to give us a call and examine for themselves, as we feel satisfied they will want no other recommendation to induce them to buy. We are determined to keep nothing but good Goods and to sell cheaper than the cheapest for the cash. Give us a call, no trouble to show goods.

J. C. GUINN & BRO.

April 5, 1858.

A Card.

HAVING disposed of my store to the Messrs. Guinn, I would recommend the new firm to the confidence of the public, and hope they will receive a large share of the public patronage. JOHN HOKE.

April 5, 1858.

Fire Insurance.

THE Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Capital $130,586—effects insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; prudently adapts its operations to its resources; affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses.

Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. MOSES MCCLEAN.

WM. McCLEAN, *Agent.*
Office of M. & W. McClean, Gettysburg.

May 26, 1856.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST. HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Kruth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver. (Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.

Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

Cabinet-making.

THE undersigned has commenced the Cabinet-making business, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the road leading from the Two Taverns to Hanover, about a quarter of a mile northeast of Sheely's store, where he has now on hand, and will manufacture to order, *Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Stands*, and every other article in his line, put up of the best materials, and in a workmanlike manner.

☞Coffins made at the shortest notice, and trimmed to order. He is provided with a first rate new Hearse.

He asks a share of public patronage, and will endeavor, (by strict attention to business, with good work and low charges,) to deserve it. JOSEPH BEDERMAN.

April 19, 1853. 3m

Fresh Fruits,

GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c.—

Fruits. Fruits of every description, as follows—Layer Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Palm Nuts, Filberts, hard and paper shell Almonds, Pea Nuts, &c.

Groceries. A good assortment of Sugars—Loaf, Brown, Powdered and Crushed, Coffee, N. O. Molasses, Syrups of the best quality, Rice, Soda, Starch, Teas, Cinnamon, (ground and unground,) Cloves, Mustard, &c.

Perfumery. Perfumery of every description, which will be sold low for Cash.

Lemon Syrup. A large lot just received.—Any one desiring a cheap, pleasant and healthy drink will do well by purchasing this Syrup.

Tobacco. All the various kinds of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, for sale by Wm. Boyer & Son.

Vinegar. We have a good quality, as all will say who have tried it.

Flour & Feed. We have made arrangements to have constantly on hand Flour and Feed, which we will insure to be of superior quality, and at such prices as cannot fail to please.

WM. BOYER & SON.

April 26, 1858.

White Goods

AND EMBROIDERIES.—J. L. SCHICK would invite the Ladies to examine his large variety of new style Brilliants, Cambrics, Jaconets, Plain Cambrics, Lisses, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. [April 5.

Now is the Time!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MACHINE SHOP, in *Chambersburg street*, Gettysburg, near the Foundry, where he will have various kinds of Machines on hand at any time hereafter, such as *Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Cornfodder Cutters, Cloverseed Hullers, Straw Cutters*, and *Horse Powers* of different kinds, —two, four or six-horse, to suit purchasers;—indeed all such as can be had at Hanover or Littlestown. Also, *Mortising Machines*, for house carpenters, put up in the very best and most substantial manner. *Cutting Screws* or long Bolts, any kind or size less than eleven feet in length, always attended to, as well as *Turning* in iron, casting or wood. Also all kinds of REPAIRING on Machinery, dressing-up Mill Spindles, &c., done on the shortest notice.

I hope that this great variety of everything in my line will call at my Shop before going elsewhere. I will warrant all my work to give satisfaction to purchasers.

DAVID STERNER.

March 29, 1858. 1y

New Goods,

IN HEIDLERSBURG.—P. A. & G. F. ECKENRODE have just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries*, and all kinds of *Hardware* kept in country stores. They have splendid articles of Sugar for 7, 8 and 9 cents, and Molasses in proportion. They have on hand also a large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.*, the latter articles all being kept up stairs, as the store room below is the store.

All goods bought of them in the Men's Wear line will be kept free of charge. *Tailoring* done with neatness, durability and dispatch, by J. A. Breiner, Tailor. Goods bought elsewhere will be cut or made up at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

P. A. & G. F. ECKENRODE.

Heidlersburg, April 26, 1858.

New Goods,

AT the new firm of PAXTON & McILHENY, *at the South-East Corner of Centre Square.*

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just received, and are now opening, a very choice selection of Hats and Caps, consisting of Oakford's Philadelphia Spring Style, Moleskin Dress Hats, unsurpassed for neatness of shape and elegance of finish; Felt, Fur and Wool Hats, of all colors and styles, together with a complete assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps, which they warrant to be of the best material and of the most fashionable styles, all of which will be offered at very low prices. Also, Straw goods of every variety and style.

☞These goods were carefully selected and bought for cash, which will enable them to sell at very low prices.

PAXTON & McILHENY.

May 10, 1858.

The Liver Invigorator,

PREPARED by Dr. SANFORD, compounded entirely from GUMS, is one of the best Purgative and Liver Medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver*, to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build up with unusual rapidity.

The LIVER is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the LIVER—having ceased to do its duty.—For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than 20 years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with LIVER COMPLAINT, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain. These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, PURIFYING THE BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

BILIOUS ATTACKS are cured, AND, WHAT IS BETTER, PREVENTED, by the occasional use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents NIGHTMARE.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures COSTIVENESS.

One dose taken after each meal will cure DYSPEPSIA.

☞One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve SICK HEADACHE

One dose taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves CHOLIC, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for CHOLERA MORBUS, and a preventive of CHOLERA.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞One bottle taken for JAUNDICE removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures CHRONIC DIARRHŒA in its worst forms, while SUMMER and BOWEL complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cure attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞A few bottles cure DROPSY, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for FEVER and AGUE, CHILL FEVER, and all FEVER of a BILIOUS TYPE. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of LIVER complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a DISEASED LIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York. A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg

May 17, 1858. 1y.

PANAMA, Leghorn, Braid and Palm Hats for sale cheap, at

BRINGMAN & CULP'S.

NAILS.—A big lot of Avalon Nails, all sizes, and the best quality manufactured, very low for the cash at

May 24. *Danner & Ziegler, Jrs.*

YOU can get the cheapest Carpets ever offered to the public by calling at

FAHNESTOCKS'.

TIN Milch Pans constantly on hand and made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

FLY NETS.—Most magnificent assortment of Fly Nets at PICKING'S.

Elastic Cement Roofing.

THE subscriber is prepared to contract and put on at the shortest notice, W. E. Cauld & Co's. *Patent Fire and Water Proof Elastic Cement Roofing.*

It is perfectly Fire and Water proof, and in point of durability is equal, if not superior, to any Metalic Roofing. It can be put on over tin, tar, iron, or shingle roofs, however flat or steep they may be.

In point of resisting the elements of fire and water, nothing has yet been discovered equal to the Elastic Cement.

Those who have used it, have testified that it is the very perfection of Roofing, and that there is no further room for improvement.—No one will now think of putting on shingles, when this Cement can be had for much less money and will outwear four shingle roofs. This Roofing is warranted as represented.

The Elastic Cement is the cheapest and best protection from decay for wood exposed to the weather or dampness of the ground. It is also the best paint for iron, effectually preventing rust; and wherever applied perfectly excludes dampness.

The subscriber has this Cement for sale, in quantities to suit. For further information, apply to GEORGE A. COLE.

Frederick City, Md.

☞Specimens of the Roofing may be seen at the Prothonotary's Office, in Gettysburg.

April 5, 1858.

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

☞Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

☞The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

DUNLOP PAXTON. FRANK M'ILHENY.

New Firm.

PAXTON & McILHENY,
(*Successors to Cobean & Paxton,*)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, & STRAW GOODS. Also,
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, Tobacco and Segars,
AT THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE,
Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.

March 22, 1858. tf

Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively Cured by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. *in the second; but in the third stage* it is impossible to save more than five per cent, for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which abuses a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after Inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead.—The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Office, 1131 *Filbert St.*, (*old No.* 109,) *below* 12*th*,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

July 20, 1857. 1y

Removal.

ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, March 8, 1858.

$25.

I HAVE a few Hathaway COOK STOVES, which I will sell for $25 cash.

March 15. GEO. ARNOLD.

The Grand Show!

AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Adults,..... FREE.
Children, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!

which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for CASH. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented

TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES!

On Wednesday, October 28,

and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

GOOD FITS!

with the following unrivalled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest priced qualities. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes,

to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

VARIETIES!

the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.

Oct. 26, 1857. tf

Wengerd, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE
Moleskin, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,
N. W. Cor. BALTIMORE & HOWARD STS.,
Adam B. Wingerd, Daniel S. White, John A. Swope. } *BALTIMORE, MD.*

Aug. 3, 1857.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate as follows:

No. 1.—My late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.

No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 29 feet on street, with Stable, &c.

No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 32 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.

No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 29 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.

No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 3 Acres.

No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.

No. 9.—Tract of Land in Hamiltonban township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 51 Acres, part cleared and part in first-rate timber.

No. 10.—Coach Establishment in Shepherdstown, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.

☞Titles good and terms to suit purchasers. Enquire of D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., Gettysburg, or the undersigned residing in Shepherdstown, Va. C. W. HOFFMAN.

March 15, 1858.

To the Farmers.

MANNY'S *Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement.*—The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, knowing them to be the best combined machine in use. It has been successfully introduced into different parts of our State, and I sold thirty-four last season, in Adams county, all rendering satisfaction.—The machine received a silver medal at the State Fair—also, the first Premium at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, and other county Fairs, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping Machine, will please call upon the undersigned, before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in showing the Machines. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBST, *Agent,*
Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 1, 1858.

Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate lot of work, and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Rockaway and Boat-Body *Cartiages; Falling-Top, Rockaway & Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.*

With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality—and his prices are among the lowest.

☞Repairing done at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Call!

JACOB TROXEL.

June 15, 1857.

New Spring Goods!

J. L. SCHICK has just received and offers for sale the most desirable assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of

Spring Silks,
Plain Black do.,
Foulards,
Challi Robes a'quille,
Lawn do. do.
Spring Delaines,
Oriental Lustres.

Also, Bombazines, Alpaccas, De Beges, Ginghams, Lawns, Brilliants, Shepherd's Plaids, Crepe De Espange, Tissue Bareges, &c.

April 5, 1858.

Domestic Goods

IN every variety at SCHICK'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, &c. [April 5.

Freight

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA & N. OXFORD.—The undersigned has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run their cars to Wrightsville, where Goods can be transhipped into the cars of the Northern Central Railroad Co.

The present rates of Freight between Philadelphia and New Oxford are—

On 1st CLASS,	40	cts.	per	100	lbs.
2d "	40	"	"	"	"
3d "	34½	"	"	"	"
4th "	29½	"	"	"	"

Goods for the present time will be shipped only twice a week from Philadelphia—on Monday and Wednesday. But they will be shipped daily whenever there is an accumulation of 2000 lbs. or upwards.

HENRY KAUFFELT,
Wrightsville, March 15, 1858. 4m

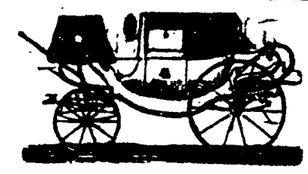
To Get

THE full worth of your money, make your purchases of Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Clocks, Violins, and everything else in the *variety* line, at SAMSON'S.

March 29, 1858.

EMBROIDERIES—Very cheap, at

MISS MCCREARY'S.



New Livery Establishment.

CHARLES M. TATE has opened a new Livery establishment, at the stables on Washington street, occupied in part by the "Eagle Hotel," and has made such arrangements as will enable him to accommodate the public at all times, on reasonable terms, with Horses, Buggies, Hacks, &c. His stock is good. On funeral occasions, &c., he will be able to supply a want which has been much needed. ☞Terms CASH.

May 24, 1858.

Herring's Patent

CHAMPION FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent POWDER PROOF LOCKS.—FARRELS & HERRING, Makers, 34 *Walnut Street, below Second, Philadelphia.*—The great interest manifested by the public to procure more certain security from fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes and Books of Accounts, than the ordinary Safes heretofore in use afforded

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JULY 12, 1858. NO. 42.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1,75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2,00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—"COMPILER" on the sign.

Co-Partnership

NOTICE.—The undersigned have associated with them in the Lumber business, E. C. BENDER. They would therefore give notice that the business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of SMALL, BENDER & Co., and they hope, by strict attention to business and an earnest desire to please, to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them.

KILLIAN SMALL & CO.

Lumber Yard,

ON *North George Street, near the Railroad,* YORK, PA.

We would invite the attention of Mechanics, Builders, and others, to our large and well selected stock of *LUMBER*, consisting of every description of White Pine Boards and Plank, Joist, Scantling and Fencing. Also, Pine and Chesnut Shingles, Laths, Pickets, *Worked Flooring and Weatherboarding*, & Siding, &c. We are prepared to CUT TO ORDER any size, quantity and quality of *WHITE PINE & OAK LUMBER*, at the shortest notice, and have it delivered to any point accessible by Railroad. We also manufacture and keep on hand a general assortment of

SASH, DOORS,

Shutters, Blinds, Window Frames and Door Frames.

☞Orders for any sizes not on hand filled with dispatch.

☞Our stock and assortment is equal to any others, and we are determined to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞All orders and communications addressed to the undersigned, at York, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

SMALL, BENDER & CO.

York, May 24, 1858. 1y

New Marble Establishment.

A. Y. HOMBACH would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a new Marble Yard at *McSherrystown, Adams county, Pa.*, where he will execute all kinds of work in his line of business, such as MONUMENTS, TOMB & HEAD STONES, &c., with neatness and dispatch, and at prices to suit the times.

All orders addressed to A. Y. Hombach, at M'Sherrystown, Adams county, Pa., will be promptly attended to.

May 24, 1858. 6m

Who will Refuse

THE *worth of their money and the right change back?*

NORBECK & MARTIN'S is the place to get it, where they sell all kinds of Groceries, Confectionaries, and Fancy Articles—in a word, everything belonging to a first-class Grocery. Molasses of seven different kinds, from 40 cents up to 75 per gallon; Sugars, six different kinds, from 8 cents up to 14 per lb.; Coffee, five kinds; Teas, Chocolate, Rice, Crackers, Tea Cakes, Bottled Pie Fruit, Cheese, Fish, Pickles, Salt, Bacon and Lard.

May 24, 1858.

Coach Trimmings.

5,000 YARDS of Silk Coach Fringe; 400 yards of Blue and Drab Trimming Cloth; 1,500 Coach Tassels; 75 Sides Patent Leather; 8,000 Bolts, and a large variety of all kinds of Trimmings, which we will sell at reduced prices for cash. Now is the time for bargains at FAHNESTOCKS'.

Sheads & Buehler

LUMBER—White Pine, Hemlock, Poplar, Ash, &c.—Boards, Plank, Joist, Scantling and Studding. They are ready to fill all orders, at the shortest notice, for any amount, for building purposes, at prices which will surprise those who may favor them with a call. They have also on hand a lot of worked Flooring, Window Sash, Palings for fencing, Plastering and Shingling Laths, &c.

Gettysburg, May 3, 1858.

The 500 People

WHO bought their Winter Clothing from FRANKLIN B. PICKING, are all coming back, and bringing with them their friends and acquaintances, to examine his NEW assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, just opened at his new Clothing establishment in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church. They will have the cheapest and best assortment of Goods to select from ever brought to Gettysburg.—They will find every style of Summer Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Raglan Coats of every quality, Frock Coats of Italian Tweed, Cashmeres, Linen, Check; Duck Coats, &c.—Pants of black and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Linen, Duck, Cotton, &c.

FRANKLIN B. PICKING.

April 26, 1858.

John W. Tipton,

"HIAWATHAN."

GO to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
Go to Tipton's in the corner—
In the corner in the Diamond—
In the Diamond near McClellan's,
If you want your hair dressed finely—
If you want your face shaved smoothly.
Bachelors who never knew it—
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quick and do it neatly,
And improve your fine looks greatly.
Make you look so young and sprightly,
Make you feel more young and brightly,
Make you feel like going nightly
To call upon some pretty damsel
Who before would not look at you,
At you as you passed her daily,
Daily on the public street.
And young men who wear moustaches,
Who want some one to sew patches—
Patches where your breeches tear—
Tip's the boy to make up matches—
Matches with some lady fair.
Then repair to Tipton's shop,
Dandy, Fogy, Flirt and Fop.

Jan. 11, 1858.

Men's Wear.

J. L. SCHICK would invite the attention of buyers to his large stock of

Fine Black Cloths,
Fine Colored do.,
Fine Black Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Side Striped do.,
Vestings,
Cravats, Hosiery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

April 5, 1858.

Clothing.

THE best assortment, and the cheapest, in town. Call and see them, at the Clothing Emporium of GEO. ARNOLD.

April 5, 1858.

Flat Iron Heaters,

FOR sale by SHEADS & BUEHLER.—These stoves are intended to save fuel and promote comfort. They will heat six Irons, and at the same time may be used for boiling, having a ring upon the top upon which may be placed a kettle of almost any size.—They may be placed in the fire place or in the yard, being so small that they will not be in the way. Those interested will see the advantage of them. Double the price may be saved in fuel in a single season. Also CHARCOAL FURNACES, for sale cheap.

June 7, 1858.

The Poet's Corner.

We're Growing Old Together.

We're growing old together,
We're growing old apace,
And tell-tale care and sorrow strew
Their lines upon thy face.
Yet still to me as dear art thou
As when in youth's bright morn,
The ruby lip and rosy cheek
Did thy fair face adorn.

We're growing old together,
As time flies sweetly by,
And tearful grief has somewhat dimmed
The lustre of thine eye:
Yet still it beams as fondly, love,
As when we stood beside
The old oak tree—I held your hand—
And asked you for my bride.

We're growing old together,
But still our hearts are young,
And future days of changeful life
Shall find us brave and strong:
And may affection true enchain
Our hearts together still,
As oft in days of yore we felt
The same emotions thrill.

Select Miscellany.

"What's in a Name"

Everything, we may say. Charles Lamb understood this matter when, speaking of giving children ugly Christian names, he said: "Don't *Nicodemus* a man into nothing." A boy's name has more to do with his happiness and prosperity than we are apt to imagine. A diminutive ill-sounding cognomen has kept many a poor fellow in the background all his days. And an unlucky nickname, applied to the wearer by the caprice or malice of his fellows, not unfrequently affects his peace and respectability through life. We once know a man whose real bona-fide name was "Stuffle Sickle." He was called "Stuff Pickle," for short. Well, what of him? He was a "nobody," of course, and his whole history "nix." Reader! if you are young (as we hope you are,) and married (as you ought to be,) and should have sons and daughters, remember that much depends on naming them properly. Beware of top-heavy names—such as Byron, and Washington, and Shakspeare—which only serve to belittle the wearer. Better by half call them all John and Mary, and then *number them*, as they do steamboats in the West. Give them good, plain, manly, spelling-book titles, and then if any man "nicknames" your child, prosecute him for slander.

An Ingenious Escape.

A prisoner escaped from the Wisconsin Penitentiary, last week, in a very ingenious manner. He pretended to be sick, and was therefore allowed the privilege of walking in the yard. He then made a sort of an image, cut the hair from his own head, decorated the top of the image with it, and deposited it carefully in his bunk and took his customary walk in the yard. At night the watch looked into his cell and noticed him, as he supposed, reposing quietly in his accustomed place. The next morning when his cell was visited he was still somnolent, and on account of his sickness was further indulged.—At noon, however, it was thought about time he made some sign, and the watch proceeded to stir him up. But he wasn't there.

☞The Brandon (Mississippi) Republican mentions a curious well, discovered in Smith county about a month ago. A Mr. Baugh was boring for water in the piny woods, and when he had bored about forty feet "a mighty rushing wind" came out of the hole, which continued for several days. He quit boring and waited to see what would come of it. He places a bottle over the hole, and the wind makes a noise in it which can be heard a mile. It "blows" about a week at a time, and then it begins to "suck in," which continues for about the same time, and then blows again. So far no diminution of its force has been discovered. It has attracted many persons to see it, and as yet none can tell "whence the wind cometh, or whither it goeth."

☞"Mr. ——, I want to buy a shilling's worth of hay." "Very well, you can have it. Is it for your father?" "No, 'taint. It's for the hoss. Dad don't eat hay."

☞"Jury," said a Western Judge, "you kin go out and find a verdict. If you can't find one of your own, get the one the jury last used." The jury returned a verdict of "suicide in the ninth degree."

A Society of Early Risers.—Several tradesmen's daughters at Middlesboro', England, have formed themselves into a band of Early Risers, and the hour of assembling is six o'clock in the morning. Those who fail to appear at the appointed hour are fined. This is a capital idea for any country. Suppose some of our girls try it.

☞A Frenchman in Canada, thus advertises his better half, who has left his bed and board:

Notess—My wife that's Catrine—she lef my hous—shan't ax me—any man truss him on my name that's loss for you. LOUIS LA FLAMME.

☞A little boy whose father was miserly in his habits, took it upon himself to "say grace" as follows:

"Four slices of bread for four of us,
We bless the Lord there aint no more of us."

☞When does a cow become real estate? When turned into a field.

"Sound on the Goose."

The Lafayette *Argus* relates the following, which, we take it, is a severe and cutting rebuke to that pious politician, Rev. T. L. Breckinridge:

Breckinridge met a member of the Old School Presbyterian church, the other day, who inquired of him whether he had called on Rev. Mr. Allen, the new pastor of that church. Mr. B. said he had not, and inquired of this member whether Mr. Allen was "sound on the goose?"

"What goose?" inquired the member.

"The slavery goose," said B., "you know he is a Kentuckian."

"I do not know how sound he may be on your goose," said the member, "but I am satisfied he is sound on Jesus Christ."

Breckinridge was mum for once.

Taking a Quarter.

During the trial of a case in the Essex Common Pleas, at Newburyport, on Monday, a witness, who was brought from Plaistow, N. H., was asked by District Attorney Abbott, "Didn't you boast, when you lived in Newburyport, that you were the greatest liar in the city?" The witness looked wise for a minute or two before he answered: "Oh, I know what you mean. You see I went into a room one night, and found a half dozen fellows who seemed to be telling stories. Says one of them, 'Here's ——, he'll take the money.' 'What money,' I asked. 'That quarter on the table,' was the answer; 'the man that tells the biggest lie takes it.' I merely told them that I shouldn't try for it, as I never told a lie in my life, and they gave me the quarter."

Brutal Sport.

Last week in Cincinnati, a wager was laid by a Scotchman that he could kill twelve rats, in regular dog fashion, in less time than a Scotch terrier, famous for his destruction of those cunning little animals. The wager was accepted, and on Saturday afternoon the contest came off in a rat pit near the corner of Third and Sycamore streets, about which a number of the "fancy" had assembled to witness the "sport." The man and the dog were placed in the ring, and both went to their work energetically and bravely. The human creature would snatch up the rats in his hands, and, biting them across the back of the neck and spine, precisely as the terrier, kill them at once. Both did well, but the man killed his twelve rats just as the dog had finished his tenth. When the Scotchman came out of the ring he was covered with blood, and his hands were bitten in various places, but he seemed to care nothing for his wounds, after having obtained a triumph over a dog!

The Last and Worst Kansas Outrage.—A woman writing from Kansas a horrible account of the outrages perpetrated by the border ruffians of both parties, reaches the climacteric thus:

"But the meanest of their mean acts, they *threw into the well my straw bonnet which I had left behind in a bandbox*, it being raining when I set out."

What the Girls Need.—Mrs. Ellis thus hints at the deficiencies of English girls in household knowledge. The cap will fit our American young ladies:

The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlor; more leg exercise and less sofa; more making puddings and less piano; more frankness and less mock-modesty; more breakfast and less bustle.

The Sex of Eggs.—M. Menin has addressed the Academie des Sciences on this subject. He says he is able, after three years' study, to state with assurance that all eggs containing the germs of males have wrinkles on their smaller ends, while female eggs are equally smooth at both extremities.

A Startling Sign.—A sign board at the corner of 3d Avenue and 84th street, New York, reads:

"BEST ROAD TO HELL,"

and underneath, in small letters:

"gate ferry."

If it were not known that the route indicated led to the ferry across Hurlgate to Astoria, there would be reason to suppose the direction very profane. As it is, the sign was painted thus equivocally in order to attract attention, and does it.

☞"That's a very *emphatic* individual," said a gentleman to his companion, as he pointed to an intoxicated fellow leaning against a fence—"How so?"—"Why, don't you see how he *leans?* He is in *Italic*."

☞It has been remarked that ladies have generally a great fear of lightning, and this has been surperficially ascribed to their natural timidity; but the truth is that it arises from their consciousness of being attractive.

☞A countryman at a hotel table helped himself to a glass of wine belonging to another gentleman opposite to him, who thereupon exclaimed—"That's cool?" "Yes," said the other, "I should think there was ice in it."

☞In a recent ride to Peoria, says a country editor, we discovered the following placard upon a gatepost: "for Sail two story Hows And ben the Oner Xpex, to Go 2 californy."

☞The poor man, who travels with a pack on his back, is generally far better than the black-leg who travels with a pack in his pocket.

☞A fine coat may cover a fool, but never conceals one.

Ever Changing, yet Ever the Same.

The chameleon party are about to undergo a new transformation. A writer in the Trenton *American* details some of the facts as follows:

"It is very evident that the 'Opposition' snake is again about to change its skin. This has come to be a yearly operation with the animal, and ceases longer to excite surprise. A month ago it was all 'Anti-Lecompton;' today it is all 'tariff.' With all its shameless treachery to principle, and all its change of tactics, it is the same dirty party of expediency, marshalled by the same wretched crew of place hunters.

"After twenty years of uninterrupted prosperity, the country finds itself in the midst of one of those business revulsions which are the inevitable consequences of extended trade and commerce, and which human laws are inadequate to prevent. The enemies of the Democratic party, ever on the alert for political capital, are now proceeding to press this new element into their service. But will the country trust these restless and unprincipled schemers? Who stood higher in the old Whig party, as the advocates of a protective tariff, than Ashman of Mass., and Vinton of Ohio? And yet, only two years ago, these men, in conjunction with other leading men of the protective policy, organized themselves into a regular lobby association at Washington, with the avowed object of admitting iron (the loudest interest for a high tariff) duty free! They sent circulars to all the mammoth railroad corporations, offering their services to lobby for low duties, for a stipulated hire! Look at the revelations of the late tariff investigating committee, and you will find the great Thurlow Weed receiving a $5,000 fee for laboring in the cause of free trade, against one of the great agricultural interests of the East and West. And yet, this man, in his editorial capacity, is clamorous for high duties! I ask again, can the country trust such a gang of exposed and convicted political hypocrites?—With them, the welfare of the country is secondary to personal aggrandizement."

Well Said.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* refuses to publish a communication from a correspondent, recommending a candidate for office, and accompanies the refusal with the following very appropriate remarks:—

"We feel disposed to oblige any of our friends, political or otherwise; but we cannot lend our columns or influence to any man's political interests who is too penurious to patronize a journal of his party, although both wealthy and ambitious. There is too great a disposition on the part of politicians to make of journals stepping-stones to political favor, without a thought of the patronage which is necessary to give power to the influence they invoke. Indeed, nine-tenths of those who glide into positions upon the waves of politics, do it through the influence of their local journals, to which they have scarce contributed the pittance of a year's subscription. They seem to think it is a duty which a journal owes to every individual constituting the party, to further their claims, without a thought of the reciprocal obligations which the assumed position of each imposes."

A School Teacher Killed.—A school teacher named Gogerty was killed in Middlessex county, Va., on the 17th inst., by a boy named Bristow, aged 18 years. It appears that Gogerty chastised a pupil, who was a brother of Bristow, and that the father of the boy and Gogerty had an altercation in consequence, when the elder son interfered, and, it is alleged, inflicted the mortal wound with a knife. He then made his escape. These facts are given in a letter to the Richmond Dispatch.

"Starvation" in Davenport, Iowa.—Some two hundred laborers, who are either out of employment or won't work, formed themselves into a procession in Davenport, on Friday, and marched to the office of Mayor Cook, and to the residences of several of the wealthiest citizens, demanding work, and declaring that they must either have work, become a charge upon the county, or starve. The mayor and others promised to do their best to devise some method for their relief. It is said that only the day previous a farmer applied for laborers in Davenport, and offered fifty cents a day and board, and some of these *starving* men refused to accept the offer.

☞A negro being caught stealing from a hen-roost, excused himself by saying, "Dat he only came dar to see if de chickens sleep wid dar eyes open."

☞A Maine editor says that a pumpkin in that State grew so large that eight men could stand around it. This is like the fellow who saw a flock of pigeons so low that he could shake a stick at them.

☞A steam machine for manufacturing ice has been put into operation by a London firm. The cost of the ice will be 10 shillings per ton.

☞Vegetation is so scarce at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, that two mullen-stalks and a huckle-berry-bush are called a grove.

☞For seven years ending 1857, the production of gold in California and Australia amounted to six hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

☞The three great conquerors of the world are Fashion, Love and Death.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

The following interesting facts in regard to the definite establishment of the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, nearly a century ago, are taken from a recent lengthy contribution to the New York *Herald*, the authorship of which is attributed, and no doubt correctly, to Jacob B. Bacon, Esq., of that city. After referring to the long continued and sometimes bloody disputes which occurred on both sides of the division line between the two States, the paper goes on to say:

So fierce became the strife on the borders of these settlements that at last, in 1760, Frederick, Lord Baltimore (the great-grandson of Cecelius Calvert) and Thomas and Richard Penn (the grandsons of William Penn) each named commissioners to carry into effect the decrees, the execution of which, upon various pretexts, had been delayed for so many years.

In 1739 the first commission had been organized to run a temporary line dividing the provinces, but their labors were interrupted, and the results were not satisfactory.

The principal surveyors of 1760–63, as appears from the names subscribed each day to the minutes on file in the archives at Annapolis, were John Lukens and Archibald M'Clean [the latter residing in what is now Adams county] on the part of the Penns, and Thos. Garnett and Jonathan Hall on the part of Lord Baltimore. John F. A. Priggs afterwards held Garnett's position. Their assistants were Archibald Emory, John Watson, John Stapler and William Shankland, together with a number of M'Cleans, as will be further seen.

The duties of these surveyors, in accordance with the agreement of the Proprietaries, and the decrees of James II., and of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, in 1750, were as follows: "To begin at Cape Helopen and run a line due west to a point midway between that Cape and the shore of Chesapeake Bay." The distance of this line across the peninsula was found to be 69 miles and 298 perches, and, of course, the distance of the "middle point" was thirty-four miles and 309 perches.)

From this "middle point" a line was to be run northerly in such direction that it should be tangent to a circle whose centre was decided to be the centre of the Court House at New Castle, Delaware, and whose radius should be twelve English statute miles, measured horizontally. From the tangent point of contact of the northerly line with the periphery of the circle the line was to be continued due north, until it should reach a point fifteen English statute miles, measured horizontally, south of the parallel of latitude of the most southern part of Philadelphia.

From the northern extremity of the said due north line, a line was to be run due west, continuing upon a parallel of latitude, until the western limits of Pennsylvania and Maryland should respectively be reached, which was defined to be five degrees of longitude west of the River Delaware.

Also, that in case said due north line, from the tangent of the circle of New Castle, shall break in upon the said circle, in such case so much of the said circle as shall be cut off by the said line shall belong to and be part of the county of New Castle. (See Col. Graham's report.) The above mentioned northerly line from the "middle point" to the tangent point was found to be eighty-one miles, seventy-eight chains and thirty links.

The commissioners and surveyors met at New Castle on the 19th November, 1760, and soon afterwards commenced their operations. In order to ascertain the probable course of the northerly line, they ran a due north experimental line through the forest from the "middle point" of the peninsula (which they had ascertained) until they arrived at a point nearly opposite New Castle. The line was about eighty miles in length. Then diverging on a line to New Castle, they were able to calculate the approximate course of their northerly line, which they then proceeded to run from the same "middle point." Then having surveyed their twelve mile radius from New Castle Court House, they fixed the Tangent Point.

It is evident that in these preliminary operations, running through primeval woods, over a large extent of country, and measuring by chain and (over rough ground) with a rod, these early surveyors labored under many disadvantages. Born and brought up in our forests, like the young surveyor George Washington, while they were not lacking in the necessary mathematical knowledge, and in the theory and practice of their profession, they were yet in possession of only those common instruments used in the simple surveys of the settlements. The compass, chain and staff were their principal resources. When the long straight lines on the peninsula were to be run, after cutting *vistos* (so called by the surveyors, and also by Mason & Dixon, as well as by Maskelyne, the astronomer royal) through the forests, they ran their straight lines by sighting along several poles placed in advance, intending to locate the lines between the established points more carefully at some more convenient time.

And thus they established the Tangent Point.

This work occupied them for nearly three years. But the magnates of the day, like many now-a-days, imagined there was not science and energy enough at home, and so, on 4th August, 1763, the Penns and Lord Baltimore employed, in England, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians and surveyors, to take charge of the work. They arrived in Philadelphia November 15, received their instructions from the Commissioners December 9, 1763, and proceeded to the work assigned them, in connection with some of the old surveyors.

They brought with them a full supply of the best instruments of that day; among others, for astronomical observation, an excellent sector, or six feet radius, "which magnified twenty-five times," belonging to Hon. Mr. Penn, "the first which ever had the plumb line passing over and bisecting a point at the centre of the instrument."—They brought also excellent standard chains, and a brass standard measure, of five feet, provided by the Royal Society.

Bancroft speaks of Mason and Dixon as having run the line in 1761. It was not commenced by them till 1764, and not completed by them until 1767, and not finally marked till 1768. See Bancroft, Vol. II., p. 396. (Latrobe's address.)

Mason and Dixon first proceeded to determine the latitude of the southernmost point of the city of Philadelphia, which was "the north wall of the house then occupied by Thomas Plumstead and Joseph Huddle, on the south side of Cedar street."

It is recorded in their journal that in November, 1763, they employed a carpenter to construct an observatory in the south part of Philadelphia. On the 6th of January, 1764, they determined its latitude, 39 deg. 56 min. 29 sec. N. This was the first astronomical calculation and the first observatory in America.—LATROBE'S ADDRESS.

They then carefully examined the various lines run by their predecessors, which they adopted as correct. Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, in his address before the Pennsylvania Historical Society in 1854, remarks:—

☞So far as the work of the old surveyors went, Mason and Dixon do not seem to have mended it; for they record in their proceedings of November 13, 1764, that the true tangent line, as ascertained by themselves, "would not pass one inch to the westward or eastward" of the post marking the tangent point set in the ground by those whom they superseded.☜

In the autumn of 1764 they ran their parallel of latitude west to the Susquehanna, thus commencing the famous line which bears their name, and which is now the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

In 1764-65 they ran the line due north from the tangent point to the northeast corner of Maryland, and in 1765, described such portion of the semicircle around New Castle as enabled them to fix the point which is now the point of intersection of the three States. They then, beginning where they had left off at the Susquehanna, continued their line due west. On the 27th of October they had reached the North Mountain.

☞On the 4th of June, 1766, they were at the summit of the Little Alleghany, and at the end of their summer's work. The Indians were now troublesome, and they were masters in the woods.—LATROBE'S ADDRESS.

The Six Nations had come down from the north, about 1689, and conquered their less warlike neighbors of the Lenni-Lenape. The Delawares and the Susquehannocks, Ganoese, and other Indians in Southern Pennsylvania, in their treaties always acknowledged the Six Nations as the possessors of that territory at that time. A negotiation with the northern Indians was therefore necessary, which Sir William Johnson successfully conducted, and in May, 1767, sent to the surveyors a delegation of Indians, with permission from the Six Nations to continue their surveys, and as an escort to protect them against the roving savages of the South.

On the 8th of June they recommenced their line at the Little Alleghany. On the 14th they had advanced as far as the summit of the Great Alleghany, where they were joined by their escort of fourteen Indians, with an interpreter. Mason and Dixon now had with them some thirty surveyors and fifteen axemen, beside the Indians. Mr. Latrobe says:

☞The Indian escort seem to have had some vague apprehensions in regard to the results of all this gazing into the heavens and measuring upon the earth, and to have become restless and dissatisfied, and on the 25th of August the surveyors wrote that "Mr. John Green, one of the chiefs of the Mohawk nation, and his nephew, leave them in order to return to their own country." The roving Indians of the wilderness began also to give the party of white men uneasiness, and on the 29th of September twenty-six of the surveyors quit the work for fear of the Shawnees. At length they reach a point 244 miles from the Delaware, and within 36 miles of the whole distance to be run. And here, in the bottom of a valley, on the borders of a stream marked Dunkard creek on their map, they come to an Indian war path, winding its way through the forest. And here their Indian escort tell them that it is the will of the Six Nations that the surveys should be stayed. There is no alternative; and retracing their steps, they return to Philadelphia; and, reporting to the Commissioners, receive an honorable discharge on 26th December, 1767.

The following extract from an original manuscript diary in possession of a gentleman of this city refers to the escort mentioned above:

NEW YORK, Friday, 11th Dec., 1767.

This day came to town from Philadelphia eleven Mohawk Indians, who left Sir William Johnson's the 25th of May last, and went down the Susquehanna to Ham's ferry, where Hugh Crawford, their conductor, joined them.—'Tis said that the day after their arrival there three of the Mohawk chiefs were met by accident by the Cherokees, who thereupon very ceremoniously offered and smoked with them the calumet of peace.

On the 19th of June last the Mohawks went to Yorktown, Pa., and afterwards proceeded with two surveyors (Mr. Mason and Mr. Dixon) to run the line between Lord Baltimore and Mr. Penn. As they ran this line through the Indians' lands, Sir William thought proper to send these Indian chiefs down. The famous Hendrick is among them, and some other principal head men of the Mohawk nation, who, finding the winter coming on, left the surveyors, in order to return home this way.

The remainder of the line was run by other surveyors in 1782, but not completed nor marked till 1784. Mr. Latrobe says:

At the end of every fifth mile a stone was planted, graven with the arms of the Penn family on one side, and of Lord Baltimore on the other. The intermediate miles were marked with smaller stones, having an M on one side and a P on the other. The stones were all sent from England. This was done as far as Sideling Hill, but here all wheel transportation ceasing in 1766, the further marking of the vista, eighty yards wide, with piles of stone on the crests of all the mountain ranges, built eight feet high, as far as the summit of the Alleghany, beyond which the line was marked with posts, around which stones and earth were thrown.

Mason and Dixon, while here, also took the opportunity to measure a degree of latitude, using the long tangent line in Delaware for that purpose. They found the length of a degree of latitude in the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, mean latitude of 39 12, to be 368,771 feet, or 68-896 English statute miles.

They were allowed during their surveys twenty-one shillings each per day. The commissioners appear to have settled with them, without repudiating any portion of their pay—a fact which should be commended to the imitation of commissioners now a days.

The amount paid by the Penns alone under these proceedings, from 1760 to 1768, was £34,200, Pennsylvania currency.

Mason and Dixon returned to England, and were subsequently elected members of the Royal Society. Mason was an assistant of Dr. Bradley at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich before he came to America.

After their operations here they were employed under the direction of the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus across the sun at the Cape of Good Hope in 1769—(Latrobe). Mason died in Pennsylvania in 1787—(Encyclop. Americana).

Dixon died at Durham, England, in 1777—(Lalande Bibliographie Astronomique, p. 50; quoted in Biographie Universelle, "Mason," where it is said on the same authority, "*que Dixon était ne dans un mine de charbon.*")

The following letter is characteristic of their style, and also refers to one of the old surveyors who was associated with them:—

SIR—According to your desire, mentioned to Mr. Dixon at Chestertown, we have compared the sums of money paid by the Right Honorable Lord Baltimore and the Honorable Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqs., (toward dividing the provinces,) to us and Mr. M'Lane since our arrival in America, and find on the whole that we have received £615 more of the proprietors of Pennsylvania than of Lord Baltimore. We expect you will please to send £600 or £700, that Mr. M'Lane may receive it at Frederick Town (as you proposed) the 24th of this month we having no cash to proceed with. We are, sir, your most obedient humble servants,

CHAS. MASON,
JER. DIXON.

The North Mountain, April 14, 1766.

P. S.—Besides the above balance, the Pennsylvania proprietors have paid for erecting the observatory at Philadelphia, and carriage to Brandiwine, &c., &c.

To T. RIDOUT, Esq., Secretary to his Excellency Horatio Sharpe, Esq., Governor of Maryland, at Annapolis.

We may draw upon this paper of Mr. Bacon's again.

A Candidate for President.

Simon Cameron, one of the most dishonest and corrupt men in the whole country, is spoken of as the candidate of the opposition for President in 1860. He is the very man for them. A man more contemptible or more unfit cannot be found any place. The movement to bring him out has not yet "matured," but we trust it will, and that speedily. With him upon the course, a Democratic victory would be easy. In Westmoreland county his votes would be easily counted, and so it would be all over the States.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

The Vermont Reform Convention.—Rutland, Vt., June 28.—On Saturday, in the reform convention, Mrs. Julia Branch, of New York, introduced a resolution setting forth that the slavery and degradation of woman proceeds from the institution of marriage, and that, by the marriage contract, she loses control of her name, personal property and labor, affections, children and [illegible]

An[illegible]kers was J. S. Foster, who [illegible] than one slave be li[illegible]n with the Union, [illegible]ligion, the church and the [illegible] to hell and damnation!"

Central American Affairs.—[illegible]ton, June 28.—A dead stand [illegible] taken in regard to Central Am[illegible] affairs by the cabinet, and the gov[illegible]ments of the several States will at once be informed, through our ministers, that the administration is determined in any event to sustain all the rights and interests which have been secured to our citizens by grants or charter in that quarter.

☞Considerable excitement has been occasioned among the foreign residents in Mexico in consequence of the issuing of a decree by the government, ordering foreigners to leave the country, because of their refusal to subscribe to a forced loan upon imports.

☞A duel took place at New Orleans, on Tuesday afternoon, between Mr. Ganion, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. Gibson, of the *Crescent*, in which the latter was killed.

Seduction.—The father of Nancy Wilson has obtained in the Pontotoc (Miss.) Court, a verdict of $10,000 against Robert Wilson, for the seduction of his daughter, who is only 16 years old. The defendant, who was wealthy, in the meantime placed his property out of the reach of the law.

When Corn Grows.—Dr. R. R. Harrison, of Prince George county, Va., has taken pains to make some careful examinations to ascertain whether corn grows, as is generally supposed, more at night than by day. August 1, corn grew in twenty-four hours five inches; at night one and a half inches. August 2, it grew four and seven-eight inches; at night one and seven-eights, and in the day three inches.

☞Geotho said "*man* is the only object that properly interests man." We guess the old fellow was mistaken.—Woman is a much more interesting object than man, anyhow.

☞A coquette is a rose bush, from which every young beau plucks a leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband.

From the Easton Sentinel.

WILLIAM A. PORTER.

Some curiosity is usually felt to know the private history of men who are proposed for public office. Judge Porter spent a considerable portion of his life in this town. On his appointment to the Supreme Bench we published a short sketch of him, which was copied by some of our exchanges. We add a few more facts, well known to his friends here, which may prove interesting to others.

He was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and is now about thirty-seven years of age. He is the son of the Hon. David R. Porter, whose name has long been familiar to our people. His mother was the daughter of Mr. McDermott, who emigrated from Scotland during the last century, for the purpose of engaging in manufacturing iron in Western Pennsylvania.—Being Irish on one side and Scotch on the other, Judge Porter has a good right to the title of Scotch Irish, so much eulogised in his life of Judge Gibson.

His early life was passed in Huntingdon, but we have no information respecting it. He came to Easton more than twenty years ago, and spent several years at the college in this town. His teachers speak of him as a boy of quick and active mind, a persevering student and exceedingly truthful and honorable in his thoughts and feelings. During his college course he maintained a position at the head of his class. He early showed a talent for debate, and represented one of the literary societies of the college on several occasions. He became proficient also in moral and intellectual philosophy. In the ancient languages he was particularly distinguished, so much so that on graduating he delivered an original speech in Greek and Latin.

In 1826, Mr. Porter commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. J. M. Porter, who has turned out more lawyers than some of our bars contain.—Several years were here devoted to the study of law. During this time he became a general favorite of our citizens, and they will vote for him with a unanimity which few public men could command.

In 1842 he was appointed by Attorney Gen. Johnson, District Attorney for Philadelphia, which brought him in contact with some of the ablest members of that bar. We have always understood that he discharged the duties of the office with ability. The Sheriff of Philadelphia having died, a violent contest for the remainder of the term ensued. Unable to please either faction, Judge Porter's father, then Governor, appointed him to the office.—This was an uncomfortable position, for the uproar on all sides was great.—Besides the political discontents, proceedings were commenced to test his eligibility, on the ground of age. But the character of the office was soon changed. Order was brought out of confusion and illegal fees abolished.—Money was promptly paid over and the business was conducted with an exactness and precision which are said to be memorable to this day. The notable riots of that period commenced about this time. One of the most exciting occurred in Kensington. Departing from the custom of his predecessors, Sheriff Porter placed himself at the head of a posse of several hundred citizens, and against all remonstrance proceeded to the scene of disturbance.—The newspaper accounts are still in our minds. At the first discharge of firearms the posse left the Sheriff with but a handful of supporters. The testimony afterwards given in court, brought the subsequent facts prominently to view. One of the witnesses testified that after a long search he found the Sheriff in the midst of the fight, surrounded by several hundred of the rioters, and severely injured. On being urged to retire, he replied, not until the riot is quelled. In the presence of the witnesses he was again knocked down and very much trampled. The result was a long illness. We have frequently heard Mr. Porter say, that on recovering from his illness a new world seemed to open upon him, for all opposition to his administration as Sheriff was gone. The frowns with which he was formerly met were changed for congratulations. Those whom his amiable temper and integrity had failed to influence were won by his disposition to do his duty.

At the close of his term as Sheriff, the members of the bar, without distinction of party, presented to him an address which was re-published in this paper, at that time. Among other things, they say, "we cheerfully bear our testimony to the faithfulness and purity with which you have discharged your responsible trusts, to the decorous manner in which the affairs of your office have been managed, and the promptness and correctness with which all its business has been conducted." On turning to the list of signatures, we see the names of Meredith, Randall, Ingraham, Mallory, Dallas, Gilpin, Brown, Price, Reed, Tyson, Campbell, Tilgham, Wharton, Cadwalader, Ingersoll, Scott, Hubbell, Perkins, Bayard, and several hundred equally distinguished and of all political opinions.

On retiring from the Sheriff's office Mr. Porter resumed the practice of the law in Philadelphia, and continued it with success for fifteen or sixteen years, and until his appointment to the Bench. His success, which was almost unprecedented, might have been expected from his ability, industry, and legal knowledge.

In 1849 the Trustees of the late Bank of the United States selected him as their counsel. Some of his opponents, we see, abuse him as the Solicitor of the Bank. This was not so. He was counsel of the Trustees, who were hostile to the former managers of the Bank, and were engaged in suits against many of them. This appointment, which brought him in contact with lawyers in nearly every county in the United States and many of the cities of Europe, added to his practice. Several hundred thousand dollars were thus collected, and in the end the notes and deposits of the Bank were paid in full, principal and interest, (a result at first wholly unexpected,) and the remainder of the assets were distributed among the other claimants.

In 1856, when the finances of Philadelphia had been greatly induced, and a vigorous effort to overthrow the dominant party, had been determined on, Mr. Porter was selected as the Democratic candidate for City Solicitor, and the ticket was elected by a large majority.

His skilful, energetic, and independent course in that office, was well known. His letter to Councils, composed of a majority of his own party, in which he refused to interfere, at their request, in a case pending in Court, was generally read and applauded by men of all parties.

When Judge Knox resigned from the Bench of the Supreme Court, Governor Packer, in accordance with the wishes of the party throughout the State, appointed Mr. Porter to his present position; and the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March last, confirmed this selection by an almost unanimous vote.

Such has been his political and professional course. His life has not, however, been wholly devoted to professional occupations. At college he exhibited much literary taste. His address before our literary societies, in 1843, was highly instructive. We remember an address before the Law Academy of Philadelphia, of which he was one of the provosts, but the subject has escaped us. His most successful publication is his work on the character of Judge Gibson, who, it seems from the preface, showed him much kindness in early life. This work was extensively noticed by the reviewers throughout the country and had a rapid sale.

He has been engaged in other labors somewhat peculiar for a lawyer. He was for several years one of the managers of the American Sunday School Union and a member of the committee of publication. In this capacity he selected, supervised or assisted in the publication of some of the important treatises published by that institution, which have exerted so much influence on the minds of the young, throughout the country.

In private life the character of Judge Porter is without blot. In his deportment and disposition he is frank and cordial. In private charity he is liberal to a fault. As an advocate he was exceedingly clear and forcible. The books are full of his arguments. Of his fidelity to clients, the citizens of this county, of whose business in Philadelphia he had the almost exclusive charge, require nothing to be said; and besides a safe adviser, they have always found him a courteous and hospitable gentleman. As a Judge, we are told he leans much towards the common law, and that his views are very conservative. In religion he is a Presbyterian. In politics he was when he was here, and always has been, a Democrat. As a Judge he may, and probably does suppose it improper to take any part in the political questions now under discussion, but those who know him best are sure that he will be found at all times on the side of right.

Letter from President Buchanan.

The following letter from the President was read at the Democratic celebration in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Monday:

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have received your very kind invitation to be present at the meeting of my fellow-citizens in Independence square, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our national independence. Would that it were in my power to accept the invitation.—This, however, is impossible. May we ever continue to celebrate, with ardent enthusiasm, throughout the length and breadth of the land, each successive return of the day which gave us birth as a nation. Whilst we do this, and thus keep alive, from generation to generation, the memory of the common sufferings and the common dangers which our fathers encountered in achieving our independence, the Constitution and the Union will be preserved.

I congratulate you, with all my heart, upon the present hopeful prospects of our country. I humbly trust that a kind Providence has dispelled the angry clouds which but recently seemed to impend over it, and that we have nearly reached the end of those violent and exasperated sectional controversies which have threatened the Union.

When we contrast the present condition of our country with what it would have been at this moment had Congress adjourned without enacting any law to mitigate the sectional strife which had been raging for years between the States of the Confederacy, we have every reason to be thankful to the Supreme Ruler of nations, who has ever interfered at the hour of our greatest need to shield us from danger.

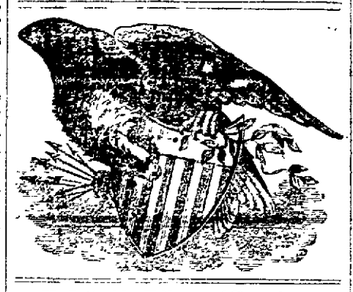
From your friend, very resp'fully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Terrible Accident—Four Men and Two Boys Dashed to Pieces.—On Tuesday last, four men and two boys ascended the shaft at the Thomastown colliery in a car resting on a cage. When within a few inches of the top a pin on which the cage rests when it reaches the top was pulled out too soon, and the car was not on a level with the platform sufficiently to permit it to be rolled off the cage. In this position two of the wheels of the car were rolled off the cage, but it was found impossible to get the other wheels off. A signal was then given to the engineer, who could not see the position of the case, to hoist it a little. Unfortunately it was hoisted too high; the car tilted, was freed entirely from the cage, and the next instant, with its freight of precious lives, consisting of four men and two boys, was dashed down the shaft, a perpendicular depth of two hundred and forty feet. The remains of the unfortunate men and boys were, after the occurrence, removed to the surface in a shockingly mutilated condition.—Two of the men killed, named Sullivan and Kenwich, leave families. The other two, one of whom was named Brennan, were unmarried.—*Pottsville Journal.*

Terrible Accident from a Mowing Machine.—A young man named Healy, residing in Falsington, Bucks county, Pa., was almost immediately killed a day or two since by a mowing machine, which he was operating. It appears that something had got wrong with the knives, in attempting to fix which Mr. Healy set down in front of them. The machine was in gear at the time, and something occurred which started the horses, and the unfortunate man was literally cut to pieces in an instant.—Both of his legs were cut off above the knees.

☞When a daughter remarks, "Mother, I would not hire help, for I can assist you to do all the work in the kitchen," set it down that she will make a good wife.

The Compiler.



H. J. Stahle, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, July 12, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county are requested to meet at the house of H. D. Wattles, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY INST., at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the Delegate Elections, and also for holding the County Convention. A full attendance is desired.

H. J. STAHLE, Chairman.

☞The following named persons compose the Committee:

Gettysburg—H. J. Stahle, Solomon Powers.
Berwick twp.—George Flickinger.
Oxford—Henry J. Kuhn.
Liberty—Joseph P. McDivit.
Straban—Philip Bunghue.
Germany—Joseph A. Shorb.
Mountpleasant—Peter O'Neil.
Freedom—John R. Harrigan.
Union—Daniel Wheeler.
Menallen—Samuel A. Swope.
Berwick bor.—Frederick Wolf.
Mountjoy—Henry Hemler.
Conowago—John Bushey, Sr.
Tyrone—Geo. P. Eckenrode.
Cumberland—Isaac Deardorff.
Hamiltonban—Thomas A. Marshall.
Latimore—Jacob Hoecht.
Franklin—Jacob Mark.
Butler—John Boyer, Sr.
Huntington—Thomas N. Dicks,
Reading—Henry A. Picking,
Hamilton—George King.
July 12, 1858.

☞The Democracy of Philadelphia celebrated our National Anniversary, as usual, in Independence Square. It was a grand demonstration, where the fires of patriotism burned brightly.—The attendance was very large, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. Hon. Thomas B. Florence presided, and Charles Ingersoll, Esq., delivered an eloquent oration. The resolutions adopted are of the true stamp, warmly endorsing the Administration of James Buchanan.

Congressman.—The Bedford *Gazette* says that although the Conferees appointed at the late County Convention in Bedford are uninstructed, the understanding was that they would support Hon. WILSON REILLY, should the Conferees from Franklin be favorable to his re-nomination.

☞The Democratic Convention of Fulton county, to nominate a Ticket and appoint Conferees, will be held on the last day of this month.

☞Senator Bigler was recently tendered a public dinner by the leading Democrats of Philadelphia, which he was compelled to decline. Hon. J. Glancy Jones has been honored with the tender of a similar compliment.

☞Opposition Conventions, in a number of the counties of this State, have expressed a preference for that prince of political jugglers, Simon Cameron, for the next Presidency. He would be "just the man" to lead the "speckled party."

☞The new name which the *Pennsylvanian* suggests for the mongrel Opposition—"*the Mulatto Party*"—is so pointed that it promises to be generally received as their title. Many of their presses (the *Star* among them) do not seem to fancy it, but they cannot deny its entire applicability—composed as their party is of

"Black spirits and white—
Blue spirits and grey."

☞The President has again taken up his residence at the "Old Soldiers' Home," some four miles out of the City of Washington. He attends at the White House each morning for the transaction of business, and returns to his country residence in the afternoon or evening. His health is good.

☞The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its annual exhibition at Pittsburg, on the 28th of September, continuing until October 1st, inclusive.

Good Arrangement.—We understand the Philadelphia Banks, and others adjacent, have entered into an arrangement, for receiving all the notes of the Banks of Pennsylvania, east of the Allegheny mountains—on deposit and in payment of debts—on and after the 18th of September next.

Ravages of the Hog Cholera.—A letter from Gibson county, Ind., says that not only are the hogs dying from cholera, but it has made its appearance among horses and cattle, among which it is very fatal.

☞Don't forget to remember nor remember to forget to buy your goods from those who can afford to advertise, if you want *cheap* goods.

☞A lady who obstinately persists in wearing hoops ought not to complain of being ridiculed. If she will make a barrel of herself she must expect to be treated as a butt.

The Truth Will Come Out.

Speaking of the tariff act of 1857, the passage of which according Black Republican Know Nothing journals is the cause of all the pecuniary embarrassment now existing in the country, the Lancaster *Examiner* (opposition) says:

"It is proper to observe, however, that this modification of the tariff could have had but a limited influence upon the industrial interests of the country. In some respects it was favorable—putting as it did a number of articles used in manufacturing and not produced in this country, such as drugs and dyes, on the free list. In others it was unfavorable. Taken as a whole, the effect can scarcely be appreciable either way."

Upon this the *Intelligencer*, of that city, very pointedly remarks:—Now, if the *Examiner* be correct in the above extract from its article, and we have no doubt of it, how ridiculous and absurd is the attempt of any portion of the Black Republican Know Nothing press to charge the financial crisis and depression of business to "the tariff." All admit that under the Democratic tariff of 1846, during the period of eleven years in which it remained undisturbed, the whole country, in every department of business, prospered beyond all former example: of course, then, *that* tariff could not be the cause of our present difficulties. Neither is the tariff of 1857 chargeable with it, according to the *Examiner*, a paper which ought to be good authority in such matters.

The truth of the matter is: The tariff hobby has already been ridden to death several times in Pennsylvania, and it is only because the opposition to the Democracy have not a solitary plank left in their platform, that they take hold, like drowning men catching at straws, of this effete and rickety relic of bygone years, in the faint hope that "something may turn up" to their advantage from the agitation of this oft-exploded humbug.

Found Out!

From a secret circular, which by some accident has come to light, it is discovered that the "People's Party" movement originated with a few leading Know Nothings at Washington, just before the adjournment of Congress—the party having in view the nomination of John C. Crittenden, of Kentucky, for the Presidency in 1860. In some quarters—in Lancaster and Chester counties, for instance—leading Black Republicans "smell a rat," and are setting their faces against the turn things are taking. How the movement will be received among the opposition in this county is not for us to predict; but it is easy to see that the wires are already in the hands of the more *intimate* followers of the great dark lanternite "*Som.*"

Crossing Their Legs.

There is said to be a man out west who has moved so often that whenever his chickens see a covered wagon stop before the door, they all march out in the road, lie down on their backs behind the wagon and cross their legs ready to be tied. Our political opponents remind us very strongly of these chickens. Their leaders never let them stay long in one place. In a few brief years they have been "moved" through Whiggery, Know Nothingism, Black Republicanism, and the Lord knows what else, and just now they are "waiting for the wagon" of the "People's Party."—When it comes along, they will march out, turn over on their backs, cross their legs, and let their leaders tie them and throw them in, to be driven off and dumped out God knows where.—*Valley Spirit.*

The Vote of the States.

The admission of Minnesota into the Union has increased the number of electoral votes which are cast by all the States from 296 to 300. Before the election of 1860 comes on it is probable that this number will be increased by 3 from Oregon and 3 from Kansas.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞The electoral vote in 1856 consisted of 296 votes—Minnesota will increase the number to 300, and Kansas and Oregon would make it 306—requiring 154 for a choice for President. Of these 306 there would be 120 from the slaveholding States, and 186 from the non-slaveholding States. In the Charleston Convention, under the two-third rule, it will require 204 votes to make a nomination.

Something Worth Remembering.

The Boston *Post*, in alluding to the false reports which the telegraph has circulated relative to the hostile designs of the Mormons, even in the face of official advices that the Utah rebellion has been completely crushed, says with much force and truth, that "it will do no harm for patriotic citizens, especially Democrats, on reading telegrams adverse to the Administration, to bear in mind that the helm of our national affairs is not directed by one *who never held a civil office in his life*, but by a President who has had the thorough training of a statesman; and that he is surrounded by an able, sagacious, and honest cabinet, experienced in all departments of the public service. Fortunate is it for the country that such characters have to deal with questions like those connected with Utah, Great Britain and Central America."

☞Mr. Shoecroft, of White Pigeon, the great potato man of Michigan, has planted 1,200 acres of potatoes for this year's crop.

☞Mr. Young, civil engineer, who drove the first rivet in the steamer Leviathan, is now in Portland, Me.

☞The masterly Speech of Hon. JOHN LETCHER, of Va., published in our last, is producing the happiest effect all over the country—opening the eyes of the people to the true state of the expenditures of the Government—and, at the same time, exposing the base and unfair means which the Opposition are using to affect injuriously the character of the high-toned and economical Administration of James Buchanan.

So convincing is the Speech that few of the Opposition journals have dared to say a word in reply to it; and where they *have* undertaken the task, it has proven a very "hard road to travel."—Read the following article:

From the Washington Union.

The Opposition Charges of Extravagance.

The opposition members of Congress departed from the metropolis at the end of the past session in the perfect conviction that the appropriations which had been voted were extraordinarily large. Mr. Crittenden, we believe, in one of his harangues before the audiences that saluted him on his way homeward, stated the amount of them at the high figure of one hundred millions of dollars. Other speakers at different points of the country made the same supposition; and the whole tone and language of their harangues showed that the extravagance of the administration was to be the great grievance against which the eloquence of the opposition was to be levelled in the contest at hand.

Seeing this foregone determination to assail the administration and Democratic party for expenditures ordered to be made by Congress, voted for, too, by a majority of opposition men in Congress, we made haste to procure a statement of the exact amount of the appropriations of the session, as nearly as it could be ascertained on allowing a liberal estimate of that class of appropriations which, from their nature, are indefinite. This statement disclosed that the amount of regular appropriations of the last session, made in pursuance of the demands of the departments, was about $53,000,000; and that this class of appropriations, augmented by those which Congress had seen fit of its own motion to make for ordinary purposes, made up a grand total for the year of but about $68,000,000.

The publication of these figures has acted very much like a shower bath upon the buoyant expectations of the opposition in regard to Executive expenditures. The lachrymose and expostulatory appeals they had begun to address to the people in deprecation of the sad extravagance of their rulers, and in behalf of the necessity of reform, have been suddenly silenced. We hear, indeed, faint and occasional allusions to extravagance; but we find none attempting, after the example of Mr. Crittenden or Mr. Sherman, to exaggerate the amount of it to anything like a hundred millions of dollars.

We ought to make exception from this remark, however, of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American—a very intelligent writer ordinarily, but not a very happy one on the particular subject we have now in hand.

He has discovered an ingenious mode, notwithstanding the low aggregate of appropriations that we have mentioned, of swelling the prospective expenditures of the fiscal year just entered upon to a high figure:

"AN EXPARTE statement is going the rounds of the press, taken from the Union here, which computes the appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year at $68,000,000, in round numbers. And the impression is sought to be conveyed that these figures represent the whole intended expenditure, as they have been used to counteract other and more damaging estimates made by opposition members in Congress."

After impeaching the authenticity of our statement, which we procured from the Treasury Department, and which is certainly more reliable than any unofficial contradictions of it can be, the writer goes on to say:

"The 'Union' and Mr. Letcher confined their vision exclusively to the appropriations authorized by law in computing the expenditures for the next year. By turning to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be found that a balance of these appropriations for the current fiscal year, which may be applied to the next, beginning on the 1st of July, exists in the imposing form of $16,582,582 35, which must be added as a part of the available means to the regular appropriations, thus making an aggregate of $84,586,588 35 for the coming year, on the basis of the statement made by Mr. Letcher, and adopted by the 'Union.'"

This is a very ingenious way of magnifying sixty-eight into eighty-five millions of dollars; but it is sufficient to reply to it, that the administration are quite as apt to have an unexpended balance of sixteen millions of appropriations standing over at the end of the new fiscal year as they had at the end of the old; and the mere suggestion of the fact of the present outstanding balance, suggests also the probability of as large a balance for the coming year. Nay, who knows that there may not be even a greater unexpended balance than sixteen millions at the end of 1858–9?

We allude to the subject, however, chiefly for the purpose of making this remark: The Black Republican House of Representatives of the session of 1856–7 made appropriations for the fiscal year 1857–8, amounting, as this correspondent of the Philadelphia paper informs us, to more than sixteen millions of dollars over and above what the present administration have been willing to expend. Certainly that cannot be a very extravagant administration, in the estimate of the Black Republican party, which expends sixteen millions of dollars less in a year than the same party authorized it to do.

Thus the opposition are completely stopped in their outcry against the extravagance of the administration.—When they charge that it has been guilty of extravagance in the past year, we reply that its expenditures have been sixteen millions less than they themselves authorized. When they charge that its expenditures in the coming year will be eighty, ninety, or a hundred millions of dollars, we reply that its expenditures may not reach the amount of the appropriations by some sixteen millions, and that the appropriations themselves are but $68,000,000.

Effect of Cutting Corns.—Mr. Edwin T. Mott, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died on Wednesday week, of ossification of the heart—superinduced by cutting a corn on his toe, in the month of December last.

Town & County Affairs.

The Fourth of July.

Appropriate sermons were preached in several of our Churches on Sunday, the 4th, the anniversary of the Nation's birth. On Monday morning, at an early hour, the church bells were rung, the Blues cannon was fired, and martial music paraded the streets. At 6 o'clock the Blues turned out in full force, and made an unusually fine appearance. The Band was also out, and discoursed excellent music—including our national airs, of course.—Preparations to spend the day in the country were then to be seen on all sides, and by 9 o'clock the town wore a decidedly dull aspect. Business in every department was suspended. In the evening, the Blues and Band paraded together, which with the returning parties, gave the streets again a lively appearance. Rockets were discharged after dark.

The Bachelor's Club of Hanover spent the day at New Chester, in this county, and were entertained in fine style at Major Sanders's hotel. From the account of the excursion which we find in the Hanover *Spectator*, the party must have had a "high *old* time."

Adams Again Leads Off.

The Treasurer of our county, Hon. J. B. DANNER, on Tuesday last, paid into the Treasury, at Harrisburg, the entire quota of State Tax due by the county for the year 1858. For a number of years this county has been *the first* to pay—and so again in this instance, Mr. Danner having been ahead of all other Treasurers.

Other counties may throw this in the shade in many respects, but in paying the State's demands, Adams stands "A No. 1," and will not be forced out of her position at the head of the column.

Fire in Hampton.

We regret to learn that the dwelling, nearly new, of Mr. LEWIS CHRONISTER, in Hampton, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 27th ult., with all his household furniture, the family barely escaping in their night clothing.—The fire is supposed to have originated through the placing of hot ashes in a barrel, in a shed adjoining the house, the day previous. No insurance. The loss falls heavily upon Mr. C., who has a large family dependant upon him for support.

More Reapers.

Mr. SAMUEL HERBST informs us that he has thus far during the season disposed of *thirty-two* of MANNY'S REAPERS AND MOWERS, and that he will, to-morrow, receive another lot, to supply further orders. Those in want of Machines had better not delay.

To Prevent Sun-Stroke.

"A few green leaves worn inside of the crown of the hat, it is said, or a wet handkerchief, will secure one against all danger from sun-stroke."

We have heard of instances from sun-stroke occurring in harvest fields, and now that that season has again arrived, the above information may prove invaluable to our farmer friends, and, if adopted, may save a great deal of suffering from the excessive heat, and may be, life itself.

Morning Walks.

Nothing can be more pleasant or healthy than a walk these fine, bracing mornings. To the ladies, such a walk is worth more than all the cosmetics in the world. Belladonna cannot add a more brilliant flash to the eye, carmine a raddier glow to the cheeks, or even dancing—an amusement some of the sex *will* indulge in—more gracefulness to the step. Try it, ladies, the first bright, clear morning.

☞Attention is directed to the card of Mr. W. R. LINN, in another column. The instruments which he sells are highly recommended, whilst his prices are among the most accommodating. We hope to notice numerous sales by him in this place and county. Send for a circular.

☞Rev. Mr. McELWEE will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, (Associate Reformed,) on Sabbath next, the 18th inst., at half past ten o'clock.

☞We learn that Capt. C. H. BUEHLER has tendered to the Brigadier General his resignation as Captain of the Independent Blues.

☞Our friend GEORGE F. ECKENRODE, at Heidlersburg, sends us a very tall stalk of Clover, grown upon the farm of his brother, JOHN ECKENRODE, in Tyrone township,—said stalk measuring *four feet and eleven inches!* Beat it who can!

Capt. PHILIP J. GRAFT, of Straban, has sent in a stalk of Timothy measuring *six feet!* We take this to be *very tall* also.

☞Sheads & Buehler's Flat Iron Heaters are "all the rage," and of course are selling rapidly. Nothing could be more economical or convenient.

☞The iron track of our Railroad was laid across the Conowago last week.

☞Married, in Gibson county, Tenn. on the 10th ult., Mr. Dennis Thompson, aged 93, to Miss Sarah F. Koonce, aged 13 years.

☞They are eating ripe peaches at Memphis at 83 per bushel.

☞Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of this country. This is owing both to climate influence, and the habit of eating our meals too rapidly. In spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease rapidly disappears by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters.

Annual Exhibitions.

The Annual Exhibition of the School at Conowago Chapel took place in the afternoon of the 4th inst., and attracted a very numerous audience. The exercises were conducted under a spacious canvass, upon the beautiful grounds in front of the Chapel, and consisted of—1st, Musical Introduction; 2d, Drama—The Two Brothers to the Trial; 3d, Comedy—Triumvirate of Don Quixote, Sancho Panza, and Mr. Argan, intermixed with Music; 4th, Distribution of Premiums; 5th, Valedictory: Musical Conclusion. The pupils acquitted themselves very handsomely, and much to the satisfaction of the spectators.

The School is under the control of the Rev. Messrs. ENDERS and DE NECKER, and is justly regarded as one of the best conducted and most successful institutions of learning in the State. It will not retrograde under their efficient supervision.

☞The Annual Exhibition of St. Joseph's Academy, at McSherrystown, in charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, occurred on Wednesday last.—The number of spectators present on the occasion was large, and all appeared highly pleased with the performances of the accomplished young ladies who participated in the exercises. The programme included a Distribution of Premiums, after which the exhibition closed. We condense the programme:

Pianos.—Misses A. Gormley, Annie McCann, Maggie Dillon, Kate Reily, Mary Hookes, Mary Durney, Josephine Hombach, Mary Rooney, Mary L. Sneeringer, Mary Harley, Mary Hookey, Ellen Ritchie and Clarinda Myers.

Vocal.—Misses Mary Durney, Annie Gormley, Mary Harley, E. Ritchie, A. McCann, M. Power, J. Ryan and J. Hombach.

The Valedictory was delivered by Miss M. Dillon. The Farewell Song was sung by the young ladies of the Academy.

The Academy holds a high rank among female educational institutions,—a position it doubtless fully deserves, and which it gives pleasure to notice.

What One Great Mind can Accomplish!

The "great ones" of the earth have been justly designated as such for having achieved ends and objects unattained by their fellow men. If we trace the rise and progress of them, we shall see, that not only has their success been owing to a new idea or original suggestion, but in a far greater measure to the systematic mode of carrying out the projects, and bringing them to a successful issue. In no instance has this been more truly exemplified than in the career and *lightning-speed* progress to fame of THOMAS HOLLOWAY, and the proportionate universal dissemination of his Pills and Ointment as specifics for nearly every disease of the human frame. We have been fortunate enough to learn from his own lips the *modus operandi* of this wonder-working system, which evinces its superiority not only in having reached the acme of perfection, but in keeping afloat this mighty organization, a "harp of a thousand strings" to keep in tune!

Let the reader conceive to himself the possibility of creating and continuing in working order a business from whose focus two articles, with the simple cognomen of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, are kept perpetually in the hand and within the reach of one in every hundred of a community, and that community contained in no less limits than the circle of the *earth's broad surface.* Now this is not only accomplished, but done with ease and harmony withal: these almost ubiquitous remedies, culled originally (as we are assured) from the vegetable productions of that soil which gave us birth, are moreover so compounded, from careful study and research, as to act with divers tendencies, but wonderful unity of effect; the individual properties of Holloway's medicines become *passive* or *active*, to suit the exigencies of the case, the Pills containing both tonic, as well as detergent qualities, develope the one or the other, as the symptoms of the patient's case may demand, the Ointment being an "expellant" as well as a healing application, takes a similar mode of attaining the desired end, thus mutually assisting nature to cast off the common enemy, and subduing the temporal reign of fell disease.

Much more could be said on this point than can well come within the scope of this short article, which we have thought it our duty to devote to a casual glance at a great undertaking, that may have escaped the observation, and consequently the due appreciation of a great portion of our readers; a system conceived as it was, and carried out as it is, by a master mind! We will at some future time render some further interesting particulars with regard to this peerless and unprecedented enterprise!—*Milwaukie News.*

☞The Philadelphia *Press*, and other papers of the same stamp, are claiming the re-nomination of the Hon. WM. MONTGOMERY, in the Washington district, as an anti-Administration and anti-Lecompton triumph. Mr. Montgomery himself, however, sets the matter in another light, and he ought to know. He considers the Kansas question settled, and as will be perceived by an extract from a letter to one of his constituents, previous to the primary election, asked his re-nomination as "an old-fashioned Democrat." Here is what he says on the subject:—

"I have invariably in all parts of the district, said to the people that I was not a 'Lecompton' candidate, nor an 'anti-Lecompton' candidate; but simply an old-fashioned Democratic candidate, subject to the customs and usages of the party. We had some differences of opinion amongst us on the Kansas question, but now that the controversy is terminated by a bill which, if it is not all we could ask, yet a compromise which we, as good citizens, should faithfully carry out, the course of true wisdom demands of every Democrat to exert his whole influence to harmonize the party."

The Compiler.

Letter from the West.

CENTREVILLE, Wayne co., Ind.,
June 26, 1858.

MR. STAHLE—Dear Sir:—As we are again so far on our way home, I will give you an idea of our trip. We left here on the 16th inst., for Illinois, by way of Indianapolis and Terre Haute. There we crossed the Wabash (or rather the back water of it) on a boat, the trestle-work of the road having been washed away on the west side of the river. We crossed farm land on the boat. We continued on to Pana, a station on the Illinois Central road, thence on said road to Hudson, 8 miles north of Bloomington. There I left my company, and took the cars north to Laselle, then along the Illinois river to Lacon; returned to Hudson, then left for Chicago, thence to Michigan city, Ind., and thence by way of Lafayette and Indianapolis to this place. We got through safely, but saw some freight cars lying aside of the road that had tumbled over by the road giving way under the weight.

If you have never been through the "prairie world," I think it would interest you no little. But if you do go, take a "double barrel" along, for I did in reality see wild deer on the prairie between Pana and Bloomington as we passed along in the cars. I also saw prairie chickens close to the road; and wild pigeons are very plenty in Illinois. I saw thousands. If I'd only had my double-barrel!

As to the crops, the prospect for corn is poor. Farmers could not get it in in time; they were still planting. The wheat has suffered in places very much from the abundance of rain that fell, and from present appearances the rust is doing considerable damage south of this, or rather south-west. The weather is now, and has been for the last ten days, clear and warm.

The town of Cairo, at the south end of the Illinois Central Railroad, is in a great part swept away by the flood.

Michigan city reminded me of the accounts I have read of the Arabian Deserts, the surface of the earth being nothing but a white sand blown to and fro by the wind; but the Lake is a very handsome bed of water, in which they catch very nice white fish, as large as our Susquehannah shad, and which are salted down for future use as the shad are.

Hoping to see you soon, I am

Yours respectfully,

Fact and Fancy.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

......The St. Louis Democrat says there were two cases of cholera in that city last week.—But it is not spoken of as an epidemic.

......Col. Alex. Ward was shot and killed last week in Smyth county, Va., by Mr. Crenshaw, his brother-in-law. A difficulty about their father's will led to the act.

......Geo. Bolinger was found dead in the creek at Wheeling, Va., on Monday. It is supposed he was murdered.

......Henry Brooks, the first officer of the Kane expedition to the Arctic regions, died of sunstroke at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Tuesday week. The only officer of the expedition now surviving is Dr. Hays, the surgeon.

......The public debt of Great Britain on the 31st of March, 1858, amounted to £779,225,000—the interest on which is £23,383,000, or about $116,000,000 of our money!

......A Sad Story.—Margaret Tracey, a pretty Irish girl of 17, drowned herself in the bay at Memphis, Tenn., on Sunday, 27th ult. She had been engaged to be married to a countryman named Stokes, but when the wedding day arrived he positively refused to fulfil his part of the agreement.

......Sad Catastrophe.—Miss Laura Fowler, daughter of Col. S. Fowler, of Port Jervis, N. Y., went with her sister and a servant girl to bathe in the Navesink river, on Monday evening, and all three were drowned.

......A little boy, aged three years, son of Mr. Martin Morgan, who resides on the Brush Mountain, some three miles from Hollidaysburg, Pa., came to his death from the bite of a copper-head snake the other day.

......The conferees appointed by the Democrats of Washington, Fayette and Green, met recently and nominated William Montgomery for re-election.

......Salt Lake is about three hundred miles in circumference, and has two large mountains in its centre. It is saltier than even "the salt, salt sea," for two quarts of its water will yield a pint of salt. One may go into the excavations in the immense hills, and cut out, as if it were ice, large lumps of fine white salt!

......The distance from Salt Lake City to Fort Leavenworth is 1131 miles. From Leavenworth to Fort Laramie, 619 miles, while Fort Bridger is only 113 miles on this side of the Mormon capital.

......Jewels for the Mermaids.—It has been computed that there are eight hundred millions in gold and jewels at the bottom of the sea on the route between England and India.

......A gentleman who ascended Mount Willey, from the White Mountain Notch, in New Hampshire, a few days ago, writes to the Boston Transcript that he found patches of snow eighteen inches deep on the top of the mountain. This is quite unusual for that neighborhood so late in June.

......Two Cures for Hoven.—Make a rope of straw. Put one end of it into the animal's mouth. Tie the other over the top of the head behind the horns. Let the animal loose. In its efforts to get off the rope it will throw the head up, and the gas will escape. The second cure is to give the animal one or two slices of fat salt pork.—[Ohio Farmer.

......A Rotating Harrow.—We perceive that a newly invented rotating harrow, called the Buckeye, is in market. It is claimed that while it grinds the surface soil into a well pulverized state, it is not liable to clog or be choked up with roots or other substances.

......At Iberville, Louisiana, at a public sale recently, a free negro became the purchaser of a sugar plantation in that parish, at the price of $240,000, making him the owner altogether of 4,500 acres of land and 200 negroes.

......The State Department has received dispatches from Minister Reed announcing his intended resignation and return from China.

......The statement about Bonita Point, and the intention of the government to buy it at a great sum for the site of a fort, is contradicted by the Union, which states that no such purchase has been made or is contemplated by the government.

......It is a pretty well established fact that apple trees—and we would add pear trees—pruned from the middle of July to the middle of August, sustain the operation with much more advantage than if pruned at any other period of the year. If pruned at this time, the wound will heal over, and make, what surgeons would say of a properly amputated arm or leg, a handsome stump. So says the Germantown Telegraph.

......Among the names mentioned for the Governorship of Virginia are the Hon. John Letcher, Hon. Paulus Powell, Hon. George W. Hopkins, Hon. Wm. Smith, and Green B. Samuels, of Shanandoah.

......A Free Love Railroad.—In the last thirty days no less than nineteen wives, flying from their husbands, have passed over the Buffalo and State Line Railroad. So says a Buffalo paper.

......A waggish friend says if your wife is everlastingly complaining of being sick, just let her catch you kissing the servant girl, and an instant cure will be effected. He has tried the experiment, and the result was that he has never had to pay a cent for "help" since.

......An infamous old bachelor being asked if he had ever witnessed a public execution, replied, "No, but I once saw a marriage."

......A traveler announces that he once beheld people "minding their own business!"—This happened at sea—the passengers being too sick to attend to each other's concerns.

A Disgusting Spectacle.—The late revolting assemblage of one wing of the Abolition-Republican army, at Rutland, Vermont, where the advocates of Woman's Rights, Free Licentiousness and Free Negroes, expounded their atrocious doctrines in the plainest possible terms, was immeasurably disgraceful to the country and to the age. The vilest and most indecent sentiments were uttered by the female fanatics without a blush—they are past all that. The coarsest advocates of infidelity, in its lowest and most revolting forms, took a leading part in the proceedings.—We have glanced over the published account of this saturnalia of iniquity, with equal astonishment and disgust. Even the editor of the New York *Tribune* is half inclined to disown his legitimate offspring. Even Horace Greeley shrinks back appalled at the natural result of his Fourierism and community principles, which he has so zealously advocated for years. No man has done more to produce this wide-spread fanaticism and demoralization, than the editor of the *Tribune* aforesaid. The poison shrub he planted is beginning to yield its bitter fruit.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

Hard to Beat.—Mr. Frederick Kissell, residing in St. Thomas, this county, has a cow of the common species, from whose milk his lady churned thirty pounds of butter in two weeks. We consider this hard to beat, and if any of our farmer friends think it can be done, we wish they would let us know.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

☞Eleven removals have been made in the Boston custom-house, per orders from Washington, to reduce expenses.

☞Ignorance and conceit are two of the worst qualities to combat. It is easier to dispute with a statesman than a blockhead.

☞Col. Fremont is proposed for President by a Boston paper.

☞Do you want to save Fifty Dollars in the purchase of a Carriage? If you do, inquire at *The Compiler* office.

☞A CALM AFTER THE STORM.—The whirl of excitement incident to the celebration of the Fourth of July has subsided, and the calm of tranquility has succeeded the storm of excitement. News items are always scarce after this great annual rush of "chips," and we have plenty of time to perform a "labor of love," to wit: to commend the magnificent garments made and sold at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos 603 and 605 Chestnut St., above Sixth, Philadelphia. [Jul.12. 1m.

☞FROM DR. LEWIS, OF VERMONT.—Burlington, Vt., Nov. 12, 1854.—Gentlemen: I am pleased to state, that I have tried the Oxygenated Bitters for Indigestion and Debility, and found immediate relief from using only a part of a bottle. I have the greatest confidence in it as a cure for Dyspepsia and General Debility, and recommend it with much pleasure to all persons laboring under those diseases.

You are at liberty to use this as you think proper, to promote the sale of this excellent medicine.

Yours, &c., JAMES LEWIS.

The Oxygenated Bitters give a healthy tone to the Stomach and Digestive System, and act as the surest preservative against Fever and Ague, as well as other infectious diseases.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg. July 12. 2w

☞HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—FRAUDS.—There are no frauds so execrable as those which imperil health and life. Therefore the late attempts to disseminate counterfeits of the above-named great balsamic remedies are infinitely more detestable than the operations of the common forger. The victims of scrofula, eruptions, cancers, tumors, sore legs, etc. etc., throughout the Union, look to the Ointment as the only element of cure. Sufferers from dyspepsia, bilious disorders, affections of the bowels, etc., have an equally firm reliance on the Pills.—What, then, should be the punishment of the miscreant who offers a pernicious salve in the place of the one, and a vile drastic compound under the name of the other? In order to be sure you have the genuine article, see that the water-mark, "Holloway, New York and London," is on every leaf of the book of directions enclosing each.

☞THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS, prepared from a prescription by Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on 2d page of pamphlet are well observed.

For further particulars get a pamphlet free of the agent. N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

T. W. Dyott & Son, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia.—A. D. Buehler, Agent, Gettysburg.
May 17, 1858. 1y

☞See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR, in another column.

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour, per barrel,	$4 25 @ 4 37	
Wheat, per bushel,	1 00 @ 1 35	
Rye, "	70 @ 75	
Corn, "	74 @ 80	
Oats, "	35 @ 40	
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	6 50 @ 8 00	
Hogs, "	5 50 @ 6 00	
Hay, per ton,	9 00 @15 00	
Whiskey, per gallon,	23 @ 25	
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,		60 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,		$4 00
Do. " from stores,		4 62
Wheat, per bushel,	90 @ 1 00	
Rye, "		65
Corn, "		62
Oats, "		31
Cloverseed, "		4 00
Timothy, "		1 50
Plaster, per ton,		6 00

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,		$3 87
Do., " from stores,		4 75
Wheat, per bushel,	85 @ 1 00	
Rye, "		63
Corn, "		64
Oats, "		32
Cloverseed, "		4 00
Timothy, "		2 00
Plaster, per ton,		6 50

The Altar.

"Then come the wild heather, come sleet or come snow;
We'll stand by each other however it blow."

MARRIED,

On the 24th ult., by Rev. C. J. Deininger, JONATHAN FREY to MATILDA SHETTLE, both of Conewago township.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found;
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

DIED.

On the 4th of July, near Baltimore, Md., Mr. LEWIS H. SCHRYOCK, son of Jacob Schryock, deceased, of Frederick county, Md., and formerly of this place, aged about 25 years.

In Carlisle, on Wednesday, June 23, WILLIAM H. TROUT, Esq., in the 44th year of his age.

On Tuesday last, at the residence of Mr. Francis Buddy, in Mountpleasant township, Mr. EPHRAIM RIDDLEMOSER, in the 28th year of his age. Joyfully he went to his rest in Jesus.

On Thursday evening last, HENRY REILY, Esq., of Mountpleasant township, this county.

In Madison county, Ohio, on the 20th of June, Mr. JOSEPH WALKER, formerly of Tyrone township, this county, aged 81 years 10 months and 14 days.

On the 15th of May last, in Butler county, Ohio, Mrs. MARGARET MONFORT, wife of Mr. John Monfort, formerly of this county.

W. R. Linn,

NEWVILLE, PA.,

AGENT *for Prince & Co's Improved MELODEONS.*
THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
Also, the world renowned
CHICKERING PIANOS.

☞Instruments delivered to any address at Manufacturers' prices. ☞*Every instrument warranted.* ☞Send for a circular.
July 12, 1858. 3m*

Pamphlet Laws.

THE PAMPHLET LAWS of the State have been received at this Office, and are now ready for distribution among those entitled to receive them.

JACOB BUSHEY, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 12, 1858. 3t

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to report distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of ABEL T. WRIGHT, Administrator of the estate of LEWIS NULL, late of Menallen township, Adams county, to and amongst the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Gettysburg, *on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at which time and place all parties interested may attend.

E. B. BUEHLER, *Auditor.*

July 12, 1858.

Statement

OF the Bank of Gettysburg, as required by the 2d section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 13th day of October A. D. 1857.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts,		$260,527 93
Stock of the Commonwealth,		24,180 70
Specie,		63,789 23
Due by city Banks,	$96,821 18	
" country "	8,030 05	
Notes of other Banks,	2,620 00	
		107,471 23
Miscellaneous Stocks,		965 74
Judgments,		22,249 69
Bonds,		6,295 38
Real estate,		9,825 00
		495,213 90
LIABILITIES.		
Circulation,		280,530 00
Deposites,		24,105 27
Due to other Banks,		3,522 35
		308,157 62

I, T. D. Carson, Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, being affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. D. CARSON.

Gettysburg, July 3, 1858.
Affirmed before me, this 9th day of July A. D. 1858. GEO. ARNOLD, J. P.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. We are much obliged to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us.—Our books are placed in the hands of Geo. E. Bringman for collection, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle the business of the firm without delay.

GEO. E. BRINGMAN,
H. AUGHINBAUGH.

April 19, 1858.

GEO. E. BRINGMAN.] [JOHN CULP.

New Firm.

BRINGMAN & CULP, Successors to Bringman & Aughinbaugh, Manufacturers and Dealers in HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., &c. Having commenced business at the well known stand of Bringman & Aughinbaugh, (Sign of the Big Boot) we invite all who desire anything in our line of business, feeling confident that we will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice, as heretofore. Also, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, &c., and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice.

Come one! Come all! Remember the place, Chambersburg street, sign of the Big Boot.

Gettysburg, April 26, 1858.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the store of Bringman & Aughinbaugh to John Culp, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new firm of Bringman & Culp.

HENRY AUGHINBAUGH.

April 26, 1858.

Shawls!

AT SCHICK'S.
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Stella, Thibet,
Crape, Delaine.
April 5, 1858.

VESTS—such as Satin, Italian Cloth, Buff and White Marsailes, Linen, German, &c., at PICKING'S.

50,000 SEGARS, of various brands, direct from the importers, and for sale cheap, wholesale and retail. Don't forget to call at the cheap store of
June 7. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S'.

SHIRTS, Colars and Bosoms, wool and cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking Canes—not to be beat in quality or price. Call at SAMSON'S.

GROCERIES.—If you want a good assortment of Groceries, such as Syrups, Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, you will do well by examining the assortment at
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGHS'.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at
GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.—A large supply of all kinds, just received at
J. C. GUINN & BRO.'S.

2,000 PIECES of Wall Paper just received and for sale at
April 5. PAXTON & M'ILHENY'S.

50 DOZEN Scythes in store and for sale wholesale and retail at the store of
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Notice of Inquest.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. SARAH ARMSTRONG, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, deceased, to wit: Margaret McConaughy, James Ewing, Margaret Ross, Ann Ewing, Eliza Ewing, Mary Cassat, Nancy Hersh and Margaret Edie, that an INQUEST will be held on the following property, viz: A certain Messuage or House and Lot of Ground, situated in the Borough of Gettysburg, being the west half of Lot No. 70 in said Borough, adjoining lots of Rev. Charles F. Sheffer on the west and C. W. Hoffman on the east, and fronting on Chambersburg street in said Borough on the south, and an alley on the north, together with the Dwelling House and appurtenances, *on Saturday, the 7th of August next, at 2 o'clock, P.M.*, on said premises, to make partition thereof, to and amongst the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of partion without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof; but if the same will not admit of such partition, to inquire how many of said heirs it will conveniently accommodate, and part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the same, whole and undivided—whereof all persons interested are hereby notified. ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, July 12, 18[illegible]. Aug. 22

A First-class Farm,

ADJOINING GETTYSBURG, FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Hanover road, adjoining the Gettysburg Borough line. The farm contains 154 Acres, more or less, the land being of the best quality, much of it "granite"—with fair proportions of meadow and timber. Fences good and the soil in excellent cultivation. The improvements are a comfortable Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn crib, &c.—first rate Apple Orchard, a never-failing well of water at the door, and a number of springs upon the tract. It is certainly one of the most desirable farms now in market in this county, and demands the attention of capitalists.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call upon the undersigned, residing thereon. DANIEL BENNER.
July 5, 1858. 3m

Normal Class.

AT the solicitation of many persons desirous for the improvement of the Common Schools in this county, the subscriber is induced to open a School in this place, during his summer vacation, and to continue it ten weeks, provided sufficient encouragement is given. Persons wishing to attend, will receive a circular giving full particulars by applying to the County Superintendent, W. L. Campbell, Esq., Robert Lytle, or the subscriber. The class will not be limited to those merely who are intending to teach, but a good opportunity will be afforded to any others wishing to pursue the common or higher English studies. The session to commence the 19th of July next.

M. S. CONVERSE,
Principal of Public School.

Gettysburg, June 28, 1858. 3t

Notice to Teachers.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Teachers of the county to the card of M. S. CONVERSE, A. M., published in the papers of our county, proposing to form a "normal class" in this place, to continue some ten weeks. This enterprize, on the part of Mr. Converse, meets my most cordial approbation, and I would urge upon the teachers the importance of forming a class under his instruction, and thereby becoming better qualified for the responsible position they hold. Mr. Converse is a gentleman of high literary and scientific acquirements, has had the charge of a normal school in New York for several years, and our teachers would find it of great advantage to themselves to attend his class. Mr. Converse will send a circular to every teacher in the county, containing a statement as to terms, commencement of session, &c.

W. L. CAMPBELL,
Co. Superintendent.

Gettysburg, June 28, 1858. 3t

Lumber at Cost.

THE undersigned, intending to relinquish the Lumber business, (to open a Hardware Store in New Oxford,) now offers all kinds of LUMBER *at reduced prices.* Call and judge for yourselves. The stock embraces a full assortment, Boards, Plank, Joists, Scantling, Lathe, Palings, &c.

JACOB AULABAUGH.

New Oxford, June 28, 1858.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Gettysburg, July 5, 1858.

Ambrose J. M.	Myers H. M. 2
Arnold Alex.	Miller John
Bear Abraham	McIlvain MissReb'caJ.
Becker Jacob	McCallion Martha
Bucher Isaac	Myers Daniel, Jr.
Butler Lewis	Major John
Cary William	Porter Isaiah J.
Clinton Joseph J.	Reed Wm.
Casley Henry	Robertson Mrs. Mary
Duval Eugen	Swarts A. (printer)
Fullwoor David	Stuart Wm.
Gerry James	Solladay E. H.
Gustman Arnold	Shriver John N.
Heaghy Wm. H.	Shaffer Daniel
Hossler Mrs. Catharine	Weaner Henry B.
Johnson Alex.	Wierman MissHannah
Kitzmiller Jacob	Wolf W. W.
Linah Miss Catharine	

GEORGE GEYER, *P. M.*

☞Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

☞Spanish quarters, levies and fips not received in payment of postage.

Cheap! Cheap!

MORE NEW GOODS!—JACOBS & BRO. have just returned from the city, with a very large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Goods, and everything else in the men's wear line. They also offer plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c. Having bought unusually low, for the cash, they are enabled to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER—an excellent full cloth suit, made up, for $13, for instance. Give them a call, at their new establishment, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Court-house, before purchasing elsewhere. [May 10.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks.
May 10. DAVID WARREN.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows;

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for Baltimore by Express Train, also Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia.

Second Train leaves Hanover at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

DANIEL TRONE, Ticket Agent.

Hanover, June 28, 1858.

Flour and Feed.

SUPERFINE and Extra Flour, Corn, Oats and Chop. White Corn Meal for milliner's use. NORBECK & MARTIN.
May 24, 1858.

TIN-WARE of every description on hand and for sale at GEO. E. BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

C. W. Slagle & Co.,

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS, *Nos. 118 and 133 North street, Baltimore.*—Being established in the Commission business for a number of years, they solicit consignments, and pay particular attention to the sale of GRAIN of all kinds, Flour, Clover Seed, Whisky and Country Produce generally. We remit proceeds promptly. Tracks from the Northern Central Railroad run into our Warehouses.

Refer to E. B. Buehler, Esq., Gettysburg.
June 21, 1858. 1y

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until *Tuesday, the 20th of July next*, for building a Wooden Bridge across Miney Branch, on the road leading from Fairfield to Nunemaker's Mill. The Bridge is to be built after the style of Burr's patent, one span 75 feet long.

☞Plans and specifications for the Bridge can be seen by persons wishing to bid on the day of letting, or by application to J. M. WALTER, Clerk to the Commissioners.

HENRY A. PICKING,
JOSIAH BENNER,
JACOB RAFFENSPERGER,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*
June 28, 1858.

Adams County, ss.

At an Orphan's Court held at Gettysburg, in and for said County, on the 19th day of April, A. D., 1858, before the Honorable Robert J. Fisher, President, and David Ziegler and Isaac E. Wierman, Esqs., Associates, Judges, duly assigned, &c.

On motion the Court grant a Rule upon the Heirs and legal Representatives interested in the estate of DAVID DITZLER, late of Berwick township, deceased, to be and appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the *3d Monday of August next*, 1858, and accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the decedent at the valuation, or shew cause why the said Real Estate or any part thereof should not be sold in case they or any of them should neglect or refuse to take and accept the same. Personal notice to be given to all the Heirs and legal Representatives residing within the County of Adams twenty days prior to the holding of said Court, and to those Heirs residing out of the County of Adams by publication in one newspaper published in the County of Adams, for three successive weeks and by sending a paper directed to them at their nearest known Post Office.

By the Court,
HENRY G. WOLF, Clerk.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, Sheriff.
June 28, 1858. 3t

Adams County, ss.

AT an Orphan's Court, held at Gettysburg, in and for said county, on the 25th day of May, A. D., 1858, before the Honorable Robert J. Fisher, President, and Isaac E. Wierman, Esq., Associate, Judges duly assigned, &c.

On motion the Court grant a Rule upon the Heirs and legal Representatives interested in the estate of JOHN KNOP, late of Reading township, deceased, to be and appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the *3d Monday of August next*, 1858, and accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the said deceased at the valuation, or shew cause why the said Real Estate, or any part thereof, should not be sold in case they or any of them should neglect or refuse to take and accept the same. Personal notice to be given to all the Heirs and legal Representatives residing within the County of Adams, twenty days prior to the holding of said Court, and to Heirs residing out of the County of Adams by publication in one newspaper published in the County of Adams, for three successive weeks, and by sending a paper directed to them at their nearest known Post Office. By the Court,

HENRY G. WOLF, Clerk.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, Sheriff.
June 28, 1858. 3t

HENRY B. DANNER. WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

New Firm---New Goods.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the *HARDWARE & GROCERY* business, at the old stand of Danner & Ziegler, in Baltimore street, under the name, style and firm of *Danner & Ziegler, Jrs.*, and ask, and will endeavor to deserve, a continuance of the patronage of the old firm, as well as any quantity of new custom. They have just returned from the cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting in part of

Building Materials, such as nails, screws, hinges, bolts, locks, glass, &c.

Tools, including edge tools of every description, saws, planes, chisels, gouges, braces and bitts, augers, squares, guages, hammers, &c.

Blacksmiths will find anvils, vices, rasps, files, horse shoes, horse-shoe nails, &c., with them, very cheap.

Coach Findings, such as cloth, canvass, damask, fringes, cotton, moss, oil cloth, springs, axles, hubs, spokes, felloes, bows, poles, shafts, &c.

Shoe Findings, Tampico, brush and french morocco, linings, bindings, pegs, lasts, boot trees, &c., with a general assortment of shoemaker's tools.

Cabinet Maker's Tools, a general assortment—also varnish, knobs, &c.

Housekeepers will also find a large assortment of knives and forks, brittannia, albata and silver-plated table and tea spoons, candlesticks, waiters, shovel and tongs, sad irons, enamelled and brass kettles, pans, tubs, churns, carpeting, &c.

Also a general assortment of forged and rolled IRON of all sizes and kinds; cast, shear and blister steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Groceries, a full and general assortment, such as crushed, pulverised, clarified and brown sugars; New Orleans, West India and sugar house molasses and syrups, coffee, spices, chocolate, fine, coarse and dairy salt; linseed, fish and sperm OIL; Turpentine, Fish, &c.; a full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil; also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, Housekeeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet Maker's, Painter's, Glazier's, and Grocery line, all of which they are determined to sell as low for CASH as any house out of the city.

HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 24, 1858.

Notice.

THE undersigned having retired from the Mercantile business, the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, under the name and style of Danner and Ziegler, Jrs., whom we will recommend to, and for whom we would bespeak a liberal share of patronage from old customers, and of the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business, it is necessary that our old business should be settled up. We, therefore, notify all those indebted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same without delay. The books will be found at the old stand.

J. B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

May 24, 1858.

Just Arriving!

NEW GOODS at GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.—Groceries, Fish, Spices, Confections, Fruits, &c., &c. Selling cheaper than ever. Give us a call.

Also, the Jones Patent COAL OIL LAMPS—the greatest improvement of the age.
June 7, 1858.

JEWELRY, Watches, Pistols, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Harmonicans, Eight-day Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, at all prices to be had at SAMSON'S.

To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandah's and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.

Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

PETER HAVERSTOCK'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Haverstock, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Straban township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB HAVERSTOCK,
June 21, 1858. 6t *Adm'r.*

Administratrix's Notice.

FRANCIS CHRISMER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Francis Chrismer, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Mountpleasant township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to LAVINIA CHRISMER, *Adm'x.*

Or for the convenience of persons interested in the estate to her Attorneys, M. & W. McCLEAN, Gettysburg.
June 14, 1858. 6t

The Swan Hotel.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The subscriber would most respectfully announce that he has taken the Hotel lately kept by Israel Yount, in Frederick street, in the Borough of HANOVER, where he is prepared to accommodate, in elegant style, Travellers and others visiting the place. He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting to make his House a pleasant and agreeable home to all who may give him their custom. The house is large and convenient, and will always be provided with attentive Domestics and a faithful and honest Ostler.

The Bar and Table are supplied with the best the market will afford, and his beds will be found to be in the best possible condition. In everything pertaining to a first rate house the subscriber is determined not to be surpassed by any one. Just give him a trial—you will always find old Dave about.

There is a fine Yard attached, and Stabling sufficient for 25 or 30 horses.

DAVID NEWCOMMER.

Hanover, May 10, 1858. tf

New Store.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, and *Clothing Made to Order.*—The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has opened a New Clothing Establishment, in Carlisle street, West side, a few doors from the Diamond, where he is prepared to fit out gentlemen in the latest and best style. He has just received from the city a well selected stock of goods, embracing everything in gentlemen's wear, which were bought at such prices as will enable him to offer greater bargains than have ever been offered in Gettysburg. He will constantly keep on hand a stock of Ready-made Clothing, and if not being able to fit, a suit will be made to order on the shortest notice, which cannot fail to fit. Having determined to keep nothing but good Goods, and to sell cheaper than the cheapest, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JACOB REININGER.

June 21, 1858.

Greatest Improvement

OF THE AGE!—*Jones' Patent KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS*, unrivalled in Beauty, Simplicity, Safety or Economy.—Every person desiring to obtain the *very best* and *cheapest* portable light within their reach, should call and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, for the reason,

1st. That *no accident* can occur by explosion.

2d. That they emit No Offensive Odor while burning.

3d. That they are very easily trimmed.

4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.

5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.

6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These Lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for Family Use.

For sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.
June 14, 1858.

Autioneer

AND VENDUE CRIER.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues the business of Crying Vendues, Auctions, &c., on the very lowest terms.—From his experience and a determination to do the best for the interests of his customers, he flatters himself that he will be able to render full satisfaction to those who may see proper to employ him. His residence is in Reading township, Adams county, one mile below Stambaugh's Mill, on Big Conowago creek, on the farm of the Widow Neidich.—Give George a trial at a sale.

GEO. F. MILLER.

July 5, 1858. 3m

Pay Up!

PERSONS indebted to the late Firm of BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH, are hereby notified to make paymen, to Geo. E. Bringman, on or before the 24th day of July, as after that date all claims due and unpaid will be put in suit for immediate collection.

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH.

July 5, 1858. 3t

SHEADS & BUEHLER have, at their Stove Ware Room, in West Middle street, and at their Coal and Lumber Yard, on Washington and Railroad streets, four varieties of *Cooking Stoves*, embracing the Noble Cook, Royal Cook, William Penn and Sea Shell. These Stoves are of Philadelphia manufacture, have been recently patented, and have been thoroughly tested. They are pronounced superior to all others in the country, *for Coal or Wood. They will be delivered anywhere in the county, if desired.*
Gettysburg, May 3.

Cheap Groceries.

GOOD *Brown Sugar at 6¼ cts. per lb. Four Pounds for 25 cents.*

Fahnestock Brothers have just received an unusually large lot of Groceries, to which they invite the attention of the public.

Brown Sugar at 6¼, 8 and 9 cents, per lb.—cheap.

Prime Rio Coffee, at 13 and 14 cts. per lb.

Prime N. O. Molasses and the best Syrup—also, Spices, to be had at unusually low rates. Call early and secure bargains at
FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

May 31, 1858.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of Neapolitan, English Straw and Colored Straw Bonnets. Call and see them.

MILLINERY.—MISS LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see. [apr. 21,'58.

ALL kinds of Cedar and Willow-ware, for sale low by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

The Mighty Healer! World Known and World Tried.

Holloway's Ointment.

THE free admissions of all Nations, as well as the verdict of the leading Hospitals of the Old as well as the New World, stamp this powerful remedial Agent as the greatest healing preparation ever made known to suffering man. Its PENETRATIVE QUALITIES are more than MARVELLOUS, through the external orifices of the skin, invisible to the naked eye, it reaches the seat of the internal disease; and in all external affections its anti-inflammatory and healing virtues surpass anything else on record, and is Nature's great ally.

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "*modus operandi*" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, AND ULCERS.—Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succombed to a few applications of this powerful ungnent.

ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN, arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

PILES AND FISTULA.—Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chapped Hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Fistula,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Gout,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
Lumbago,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
Mecurial Eruptions,	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all kinds,
Piles,	Sore Heads.	

☞*Caution!*—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*****Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each. A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg.**

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. [June 14, 1858. eowly.

The Only Safe

PREPARATION that does not Dye, but will restore GRAY HAIR to its original color, by Nature's own process, is *Professor O. J. Wood's celebrated HAIR RESTORATIVE.*

In proof of the above assertion, read the following testimony from distinguished persons from all parts of the country:

Hon. Solomon Mann, Ann Arbor, Mich., says his wife, whose hair had become very thin, and entirely white, was restored to its original brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely over, the head. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects.

Hon. Judge Breese, Ex-Senator of Illinois, says my hair was prematurely gray, but, by the use of Wood's Restorative, it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt permanently so.

Hon. H. I. Stewart, says, my hair was very gray, but after using two bottles, it restored it to its natural color.

Rev. J. K. Bragg, Brookfield, Mass., says it has removed from my head inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, and restored my hair, which was gray, to its original color.

J. W. Davidson, Monmouth, Ill., says, my hair was two-thirds gray, or rather white, but, by the application of the Restorative as directed, it has resumed its original color.

Dr. G. Wallis, Chicago, says, after using a great many other preparations, all to no effect, I used one bottle of your Hair Restorative, which has cured a humor in my head of two years' standing.

Benjamin Longridge, 254 Seventh Avenue, New York, says, having lost my hair by the effects of the Erysipelas, when it began to grow, instead of black, as heretofore, it was well mixed with gray. Having tried many preparations to restore the color without effect, I was induced to try yours, and in spite of all my doubts it has had the desired effect.

H. L. Williams, M. D., Peckensville, Ala., says, I have used your Restorative, and find it all that it is recommended to be. I have tried it for Tetter and find it a certain cure.

W. M. Woodward, M. D., Frankfort, Ky., says, he recommends it in his practice as the best preparation for the hair now in use.

Edward Walcott, says, three months ago my hair was very gray, it is now a dark brown, the original color, smooth and glossy, all by the use of Wood's Restorative.

Wilson King, says, one month's proper application will restore any person's hair to its original color and texture.

J. D. Hoes, says, a few applications fastened my hair firmly, it began to grow out and turn black, its original color.

Betsey Smith, Northeast Pennsylvania, says that her hair had, for a number of years, been perfectly white, but now it is restored to its youthful color, soft and glossy.

Dr. J. W. Bond, St. Paul, says that his hair is strong, thick and black, although a short time since he was both bald and gray. The people here saw its effects and have confidence in it.

Morris Gosling, M. D., St. Louis, says that after trying many other preparations, all to no effect, he used two bottles, which covered his head with a new and vigorous growth of hair and invites all to come and see it.

Sarah J. Brown, says her hair was not only gray, but so thin that she feared its entire loss—but after using two bottles it restored both the color and growth.

Prepared by O. J. Wood & Co., 114 Market street, St. Louis, and 312 Broadway, New York, and sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers; also, by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canada.

May 24, 1858. 3m

For the Ladies.

SILK MANTILLAS!—Just received direct from Auction a large assortment of beautiful Silk and Moire Antique Mantillas—in price ranging from $1 75 to $5 00, to which we call the attention of ladies. If you wish cheap and pretty Mantillas call early at
June 7. FAHNESTOCKS'.

More Carpeting.

ANOTHER lot of Carpeting just received, which added to our former arrival from Auction, makes our's the most complete assortment out of the cities. Come and buy some very cheap carpets at
June 7. FAHNESTOCKS'.

New Goods.

THE cheapest in town. Call and see them, at the store of GEO. ARNOLD.
April 5, 1858.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Summer Coatings, and every variety of summer dress goods for men and boys, to be had at Fahnestocks'.

JUST IN SEASON.—A large lot of Mowing and Cradling Scythes, of all the different kinds, now selling, at the smallest profits, at *Danner & Ziegler, Jrs.*

Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

New Mode of Grafting.

An eccentric ingenious friend of mine claims so have discovered a new mode of grafting fruit, which he says he has thoroughly and successfully tested, and with the best results. If this is really so, it ought to be made public, and, if it *cannot* be successfully practiced, that fact ought to be ascertained by fruit culturists, many of whom will, I hope, after reading this, try it at once. As I know the gentleman who communicated this to me will not write it out for you nor any one else, I take the liberty to "steal some of his thunder," for the public good. He says that last spring (a year ago now) he cut some scions of pears and other fruit very late in the season, after the buds had become very much swelled, and being in a great hurry while setting his grafts, on account of other and more pressing business, he hastily contrived a quicker mode of grafting than the old-fashioned cleft-grafting, although he had no very strong hopes that the grafts would live, and was, in fact, very indifferent whether they did or not. His mode was simply this:—Instead of cutting off a limb and making a cleft, he took any desired limb that was large enough to admit of it, and made a *gash* into it with his knife, downwards and diagonally, to the grain of the wood, at about the angle that a limb would naturally grow, not deep enough to weaken the limb too much; indeed, the limb must be large enough to admit of a *gash* or *cut* deep enough to let the scion in, so as to secure it firmly. The limb, before the scion is inserted, looks as though it had received a light blow with a sharp hatchet, at about the angle that a man would naturally strike with a hatchet. The gash must be *smooth* and the bark *smoothly cut*—not mangled. He then shaved off the lower end of the scion, as in cleft-clefting, and inserted in this gash up to the bark of the scion, so that when done, the bark of the scion and the bark of the grafted limb met evenly on both sides of the scion. All that remained to do, was to put wax in the angles made by the scion with the limb, and on each side of the scion into the gash. To his great surprise, the majority of his scions so grafted lived, and are now thrifty, although hastily and carelessly set. This year he has improved his method, by using a *sharp* three-eighth or one-quarter inch (or even in some cases one-half inch) 'firmer chisel,' which he drives into the limb, or even into the trunk of a tree when not too old and large, instead of using a knife and making a gash.

He has grafted a great deal this spring in this way, and he says with unusual success. In this way he has grafted into the trunks of young thrifty trees that were four and even six inches in diameter, and he says more of his grafts live than any that he ever grafted in any other way. His large experience and practical skill in this line, entitle his opinions to the respect which induces me to write you on the subject. He points out the following decided advantages of this over the cleft-grafting.

Any one can do it. It is not so tedious and laborious as the old modes.—Economy of time. Limbs can be made to grow in any desired place or posture on the tree. Economy of wax, and above all, *greater certainty* by far that grafts will live.

The lower ends of the scions need not be so long and thin as in cleft-grafting usually, but may be more "stunt," (as we say of a wedge;) that is to say, shorter, and the sides more inclined to each other.

It has just occurred to me, Messrs. Editors, that I may be a little presuming in treating this as a new mode of grafting; I perhaps ought rather to call it *new to me*, and other fruit raisers in this section, while it may not be so to you. It has been tried by others here this spring than my eccentric friend, and reported very favorably of by all. I have not tried it, as I have no trees this year to graft, but I mean to try it next year, unless tried and condemned by some of your correspondents or yourself, with sufficient reasons to convince me of its futility. If it is not new to some of your experienced correspondents, I hope they will report through the *Country Gentleman* their opinions after actual trial, and their success, as, if it be a successful mode as any, I shall be induced to set more grafts next year that ever before. SIGMA.

Gathering Fruit by Machinery.

William Doty, of South Hartford, N. Y., has invented an apparatus for gathering and sorting apples. The apples are shaken from the tree by a pole made to grasp the limb. As they fall they are caught by an inclined cloth, stretched on a frame, through an opening in which they pass to a grating that retains the larger apples, which are drawn through a spout into bags or barrels. The smaller apples drop gently on a lower grating—through which the sticks, leaves, and other foreign substances can pass and allow the apples to roll down a spout. Should the apple not be very regular in its form, it will not roll from the grating, but will stay upon it to be removed by hand—thus the apparatus will only deliver such apples as are marketable, and divide them into sizes fit for the same.

This invention will interest our fruit cultivators, as it is one of the most difficult of things to gather apples so as to have them fit for long keeping.

Boiled Wheat for Dessert.

Pick over and wash a pint of white wheat, boil it for four hours, put in salt the same as for rice; re-fill with water, if more is needed; stir it often the last half hour, being careful not to let it burn; cook it dry. Sometimes it looks starchy when first dished, but that soon disappears. Serve hot or cold, with sweetened sweet cream. This we think an excellent dessert, and very fine for invalids.

Another very rich dish, for dessert, can be made of a pint of wheat, cooked like the above, then boil in a quart of sweet milk, one cup of sugar, one cup of raisins, currants, or any other fruit, (raisins are preferable,) two beaten eggs; cook slowly, and stir until it boils, serve cold or hot, without sauce. Or, after the wheat is washed, soak it in warm water over night, keep it wet till time for use, then simmer the water all out of it; then add the milk and other ingredients, and cook as above.

C. H. McCormick's

REAPER AND MOWER.—I still have the Agency for C. H. McCormick's Reaper and Mower, and will offer to the Farmers this year two machines, the two-horse machine and the four-horse machine—and will guarantee fair chances and full satisfaction to any person who may want to purchase a machine. Any man purchasing a machine from me may work the machine against any other machine during hay-making and harvest, and if it does not give better satisfaction than any other machine with which it may be worked, they are at liberty to return it. Farmers will send in their orders to myself, at Fairfield; David Schwartz, at Littlestown; or Franklin Hersh, at New Oxford—as early as possible, and say which sized machine they want, as we are taking in orders now for the coming season.

J. S. WITHEROW,
Agent for Adams county.
April 12, 1858. $3

Removal.

NEW HOUSE & NEW GOODS!—JACOBS & BRO. have removed their Merchant Tailoring Establishment to the splendid new three-story house on the north side of Chambersburg street, adjoining Bringman & Aughinbaugh's, where they will continue business on a larger scale than ever.

Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassiliets, Vestings, &c., &c., has been largely increased, and they are prepared to sell *as low as the lowest*—defying all competition. Give them a call, and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Clothing made up on short notice and in the very best and most tasteful manner.—With their long practical experience in the business, and a desire to please, they hope to be able to give satisfaction in all cases.

CALL! ONE AND ALL!
Gettysburg, March 22, 1858.

The First of the Season!

MARCUS SAMSON has just received from the New York Auction Sales, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING for spring and summer, which he is able to sell at prices unprecepentedly low. The new arrival consists of Frock, Sack and Raglan Coats, with Pants and Vests, in great variety, new styles and patterns—for Men and Boys. Call and examine the large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods will be received from New York every few weeks throughout the season.—Inducements to purchase such as cannot be offered by any other establishment in the county are now, and will continue to be, offered, at SAMSON'S,
March 29, '58. *Opposite the Bank.*

Bastress & Winter,

NEW OXFORD, Adams county, Pa., *Produce, Forwarding and Commission Warehouse;* Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *Groceries;* constantly on hand, *Fish, Salt, Plaster, Guano, &c.*

FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED, bought at all times, for which the highest cash prices are paid.
Feb. 15, 1858. 6m

Lumber and Coal.

THE subscriber informs the public that he continues the Lumber and Coal business at LITTLESTOWN, Adams county, on a larger scale than ever—embracing White Pine Boards and Plank, Scantling, Framing Stuff, Plastering Lathes, Shingles, Palings, &c., with all kinds of Stove, Limeburners' and Blacksmiths' Coal. Yard near the Depot.—He invites the calls of the public, and will sell as low as the very lowest.

JOHN MILLER.
April 19, 1853. 1y

Sunbeam Gallery.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE ROOM, at his residence in West Middle street, one Square west of Fahnestock's Store where he is prepared to furnish *Ambro, Melaino, Enamel and Photograph Pictures* in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to accommodate all with GOOD PICTURES, either single or in groups. He also has a number of specimens at his room in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of Bringman & Culp's Shoe Store, where he still continues as formerly to take pictures.

All who desire a correct likeness of themselves and friends, will do well to give me a call, as I have reduced my prices to suit the present hard times.

Pictures copied from old specimens of all kinds; also, inserted in Lockets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, &c.

The subscriber being thankful to his friends and the public in general for past patronage, wishes them to continue it, and assures them, that as heretofore, they shall not be dissatisfied.

☞Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

☞Children will not be taken for less than $1 00.

☞Ambrotypes taken for fifty cents and upwards, and in the best style.

SAMUEL WEAVER.
April 26, 1858. tf

Fine Old Brandies.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in *WINES & LIQUORS*, would most respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their Old Establishment, *No. 5 North Front Street, Philadelphia*, where they have a large assortment of Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands and qualities. Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in Cognac and Rochelle, enables them to furnish to their customers, upon the most liberal terms, the following brands of Cognac and Rochelle

BRANDIES: *Otard, Henncsy, Pellerzion, Pinet, Castillion;* J. J. Depuy & Co., T. Hines, A. Sargnette, Mariel, Marett, &c. &c., of various brands and qualities.

WINES: *Champagne, Madeira, Lisbon, Old Oporto, Teneriffe, Burgundy, Hock, Muscat, Claret, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.*

Holland Gin, Scheidam Schnapps, Jamaica Spirits, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Peach, Apple, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, and Raspberry Brandies; Cordials, Wine Bitters, Amsterdam Bitters, &c.

Also, Agents and Sole Proprietors of the Old Wheat Whiskey. Constantly on hand an extensive stock of fine old Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, of various grades, some of which are guaranteed to be superior to any in the country, all of which are highly improved by age.

From our long experience in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the tastes of the community, we flatter ourselves to be able to fill all orders that may be entrusted to us.

Orders from the country (which are most respectfully solicited) will be promptly attended to.

☞Great care taken in packing and shipping.

☞All goods sent from our establishment are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with the privilege of being returned.

E. P. MIDDLETON & BRO.,
No. 5 North Front St., Philadelphia.
March 22, 1858. 6m

Millinery Removed.

S. C. HOWARD would respectfully inform the Ladies of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that they will find her in Chambersburg street, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Herbst, opposite Mr. Tate's Hotel.

Ladies can be accommodated with ready-made BONNETS; also a variety of Straw Leghorn, and all kinds of Millinery Goods of the latest styles. Ladies will do well to call and see for themselves.
April 5, 1858.

THE attention of the ladies is especially invited to the large and well selected assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, at

PAXTON & McILHENY'S.

WM. GILLESPIE. HENRY THOMAS.

Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Wattles' Hotel.
Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Horner, E. W. Stable, J. Aughinbaugh, Abdiel F. Gitt.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 28, 1857.

New Firm.

GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS.—J. C. GUINN & BROTHER have taken the store of John Hoke, on the North West corner of the Diamond, where they will continue the Dry Goods and Grocery business on an enlarged scale. They will constantly keep on hand a large and varied assortment of everything in their line. They have just laid in a large and splendid stock of *Spring and Summer Goods*, and are now opening them for the inspection of the public. We cordially invite the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to give us a call and examine for themselves, as we feel satisfied they will want no other recommendation to induce them to buy. We are determined to keep nothing but good Goods and to sell cheaper than the cheapest for the cash. Give us a call, no trouble to show goods.

J. C. GUINN & BRO.
April 5, 1858.

A Card.

HAVING disposed of my store to the Messrs. Guinn, I would recommend the new firm to the confidence of the public, and hope they will receive a large share of the public patronage. JOHN HOKE.
April 5, 1858.

Fire Insurance.

THE Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Capital $139,586—effects insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; prudently adapts its operations to its resources; affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses.

Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. Moses McClean.

WM. M'CLEAN, *Agent.*
Office of M. & W. McClean, Gettysburg.
May 26, 1856.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

GENTLEMAN. HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Kruth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover. [Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.
Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

Cabinet-making.

THE undersigned has commenced the Cabinet-making business, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the road leading from the Two Taverns to Hanover, about a quarter of a mile northeast of Sheely's store, where he has now on hand, and will manufacture to order, *Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Stands*, and every other article in his line, put up of the best materials, and in a workmanlike manner.

☞Coffins made at the shortest notice, and trimmed to order. He is provided with a first rate new Hearse.

He asks a share of public patronage, and will endeavor, (by strict attention to business, with good work and low charges,) to deserve it. JOSEPH BEDERMAN.
April 19, 1853. 3m

Fresh Fruits,

GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c.—

Fruits. Fruits of every description, as follows—Layer Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Palm Nuts, Filberts, hard and paper shell Almonds, Pea Nuts, &c.

Groceries. A good assortment of Sugars—Loaf, Brown, Powdered and Crushed, Coffee, N. O. Molasses, Syrups of the best quality, Rice, Soda, Starch, Teas, Cinnamon, (ground and unground,) Cloves, Mustard, &c.

Perfumery. Perfumery of every description, which will be sold low for Cash.

Lemon Syrup. A large lot just received.—Any one desiring a cheap, pleasant and healthy drink will do well by purchasing this Syrup.

Tobacco. All the various kinds of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, for sale by Wm. Boyer & Son.

Vinegar. We have a good quality, as all will say who have tried it.

Flour & Feed. We have made arrangements to have constantly on hand Flour and Feed, which we will insure to be of superior quality, and at such prices as cannot fail to please.

WM. BOYER & SON.
April 26, 1858.

White Goods

AND EMBROIDERIES.—J. L. SCHICK would invite the Ladies to examine his large variety of new style Brilliants, Cambrics, Jaconets, Plain Cambrics, Linen, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. [April 5.

Now is the Time!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MACHINE SHOP, in *Chambersburg street*, Gettysburg, near the Foundry, where he will have various kinds of Machines on hand at any time hereafter, such as *Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Cornfodder Cutters, Cloverseed Hullers, Straw Cutters*, and *Horse Powers* of different kinds,—two, four or six-horse, to suit purchasers;—indeed all such as can be had at Hanover or Littlestown. Also, *Mortising Machines*, for house carpenters, put up in the very best and most substantial manner. *Cutting Screws* or long Bolts, any kind or size less than eleven feet in length, always attended to, as well as *Turning* in iron, casting or wood. Also all kinds of REPAIRING on Machinery, dressing-up Mill Spindles, &c., done on the shortest notice.

I hope that in want of anything in my line will call at my Shop before going elsewhere. I will warrant all my work to give satisfaction to purchasers.

DAVID STERNER.
March 29, 1858. 1y

New Goods,

IN HEIDLERSBURG.—P. A. & G. F. ECKENRODE have just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries*, and all kinds of *Hardware*, kept in country stores. They have splendid articles of Sugar for 7, 8 and 9 cents, and Molasses in proportion. They have on hand also a large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.*, the latter articles all being kept up stairs, as they have no room below in the store.

All goods bought of them in the Men's Wear line will be cut free of charge. *Tailoring* done with neatness, durability and dispatch, by J. A. Breiner, Tailor. Goods bought elsewhere will be cut or made up at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

P. A. & G. F. ECKENRODE.
Heidlersburg, April 26, 1858.

New Goods,

AT the new firm of PAXTON & McILHENY, *at the South-East Corner of Centre Square.*

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just received, and are now opening, a very choice selection of Hats and Caps, consisting of Oakford's Philadelphia Spring Style, Moleskin Dress Hats, unsurpassed for neatness of shape and elegance of finish; Felt, Fur and Wool Hats, of all colors and styles, together with a complete assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps, which they warrant to be of the best material and of the most fashionable styles, all of which will be offered at very low prices. Also, Straw goods of every variety and style.

☞These goods were carefully selected and bought for cash, which will enable them to sell at very low prices.

PAXTON & McILHENY.
May 10, 1858.

The Liver Invigorator,

PREPARED by Dr. SANFORD, compounded entirely from GUMS, is one of the best Purgative and Liver Medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build up with unusual rapidity.

THE LIVER IS one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the LIVER—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than 20 years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

LIVER INVIGORATOR AND PURGATIVE.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with LIVER COMPLAINT, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, PURIFYING THE BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

BILIOUS ATTACKS are cured, AND, WHAT IS BETTER, PREVENTED, by the occasional use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents NIGHTMARE.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures COSTIVENESS.

One dose taken after each meal will cure DYSPEPSIA.

☞One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve SICK HEADACHE

One dose taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves CHOLIC, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for CHOLERA MORBUS, and a preventive of CHOLERA.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞One bottle taken for JAUNDICE removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures CHRONIC DIARRHŒA in its worst forms, while SUMMER and BOWEL complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cure attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞A few bottles cure DROPSY, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for FEVER and AGUE, CHILL FEVER, and all FEVER of a BILIOUS TYPE. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of LIVER complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a DISEASED LIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York. A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg
May 17, 1858. 1y.

PANAMA, Leghorn, Braid and Palm Hats for sale cheap, at

BRINGMAN & CULP'S.

NAILS.—A big lot of Avalon Nails, all sizes, and the best quality manufactured, very low for the cash at
May 24. *Danner & Ziegler, Jrs.*

YOU can get the cheapest Carpets ever offered to the public by calling at

FAHNESTOCKS'.

TIN Milch Pans constantly on hand and made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

FLY NETS.—Most magnificent assortment of Fly Nets at PICKING'S.

Elastic Cement Roofing.

THE subscriber is prepared to contract and put on at the shortest notice, W. E. Child & Co's. *Patent Fire and Water Proof Elastic Cement Roofing.*

It is perfectly Fire and Water proof, and in point of durability is equal, if not superior, to any Metalic Roofing. It can be put on over tin, tar, iron, or shingle roofs, however flat or steep they may be.

In point of resisting the elements of fire and water, nothing has yet been discovered equal to the Elastic Cement.

Those who have used it, have testified that it is the very perfection of Roofing, and that there is no further room for improvement.—No one will now think of putting on shingles, when this Cement can be had for much less money and will outwear four shingle roofs. This Roofing is warranted as represented.

The Elastic Cement is the cheapest and best protection from decay for wood exposed to the weather or dampness of the ground. It is also the best paint for iron, effectually preventing rust; and wherever applied perfectly excludes dampness.

The subscriber has this Cement for sale, in quantities to suit. For further information, apply to GEORGE A. COLE.
Frederick City, Md.

☞Specimens of the Roofing may be seen at the Prothonotary's Office, in Gettysburg.
April 5, 1858.

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

☞Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

☞The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.
Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

DUNLOP PAXTON. FRANK M'ILHENY.

New Firm.

PAXTON & McILHENY,
(*Successors to Cobean & Paxton,*)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, & STRAW GOODS. Also,
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, Tobacco and Segars,
AT THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE,
Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.
March 22, 1858. tf

Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively Cured by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent, for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defience to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which abuses a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead.—The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Office, 1131 *Filbert St.*, (*old No.* 109,) *below* 12*th*,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
July 20, 1857. 1y

Removal.

ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.
Gettysburg, March 8, 1858.

$25.

I HAVE a few Hathaway COOK STOVES, which I will sell for $25 cash.
March 15. GEO. ARNOLD.

The Grand Show!

AT GETTYSBURG, PA.
M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Adults,..... FREE.
Children, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!

which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for CASH. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented

TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES!

On Wednesday, October 28,
and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of
GOOD FITS!
with the following unrivalled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest priced qualities. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes,
to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled
VARIETIES!
the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.
Oct. 26, 1857. tf

Wengerd, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE
Moleskin, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,
N. W. Cor. BALTIMORE & HOWARD STS.,
Adam B. Wingerd,
Daniel S. White, } *BALTIMORE, MD.*
John A. Swope.
Aug. 3, 1857.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate as follows:

No. 1.—My late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.

No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 29 feet on street, with Stable, &c.

No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 32 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.

No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 29 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.

No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 3 Acres.

No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.

No. 9.—Tract of Land in Hamiltonban township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 51 Acres, part cleared and part in first-rate timber.

No. 10.—Coach Establishment in Shepherdstown, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.

☞Titles good and terms to suit purchasers. Enquire of D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., Gettysburg, or the undersigned residing in Shepherdstown, Va. C. W. HOFFMAN.
March 15, 1858.

To the Farmers.

MANNY'S *Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement.*—The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, knowing them to be the best combined machine in use. It has been successfully introduced into different parts of our State, and I sold thirty-four last season, in Adams county, all rendering satisfaction.—The machine received a silver medal at the State Fair—also, the first Premium at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, and other county Fairs, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping Machine, will please call upon the undersigned, before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in showing the Machines. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBST, *Agent,*
Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 1, 1858.

Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate lot of work, and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Rockaway and Boat-Body *Carriages; Falling-Top, Rockaway & Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.*

With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality—and his prices are among the lowest.

☞Repairing done at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Call!

JACOB TROXEL.
June 15, 1857.

New Spring Goods!

J. L. SCHICK has just received and offers for sale the most desirable assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of

Spring S'lks,
Plain Black do.,
Foulards,
Challi Robes a'quille,
Lawn do. do.
Spring Delaines,
Oriental Lustres.

Also, Bombazines, Alpaccas, De Beges, Ginghams, Lawns, Brilliants, Shepherd's Plaids, Crepe De Espange, Tissue Bareges, &c.
April 5, 1858.

Domestic Goods

IN every variety at SCHICK'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, &c. [April 5.

Freight

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA & N. OXFORD.—The undersigned has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run their cars to Wrightsville, where Goods can be transhipped into the cars of the Northern Central Railroad Co.

The present rates of Freight between Philadelphia and New Oxford are—

On 1st CLASS,	40	cts. per	100 lbs.
2d "	40	" "	" "
3d "	34½	" "	" "
4th "	29½	" "	" "

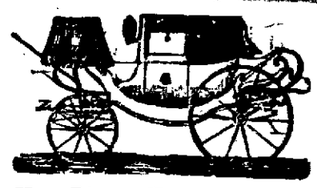
Goods for the present time will be shipped only twice a week from Philadelphia—on Monday and Wednesday. But they will be shipped daily whenever there is an accumulation of 2000 lbs. or upwards.

HENRY KAUFFELT.
Wrightsville, March 15, 1858. 4m

To Get

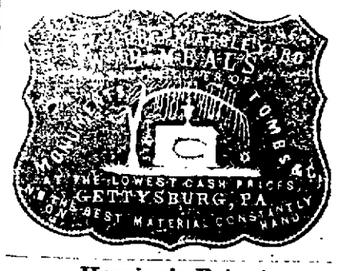
THE full worth of your money, make your purchases of Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Clocks, Violins, and everything else in the *variety* line, at SAMSON'S.
March 29, 1858.

EMBROIDERIES—Very cheap, at
Miss McCREARY'S.



New Livery Establishment.

CHARLES M. TATE has opened a new Livery establishment, at the stables on Washington street, occupied in part by the "Eagle Hotel," and has made such arrangements as will enable him to accommodate the public at all times, on reasonable terms, with Horses, Buggies, Hacks, &c. His stock is good. On funeral occasions, &c., he will be able to supply a want which has been much needed. ☞Terms CASH.
May 24, 1858.



Herring's Patent

CHAMPION FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent POWDER PROOF LOCKS.—FARRELS & HERRING, Makers, 34 *Walnut Street, below Second, Philadelphia.